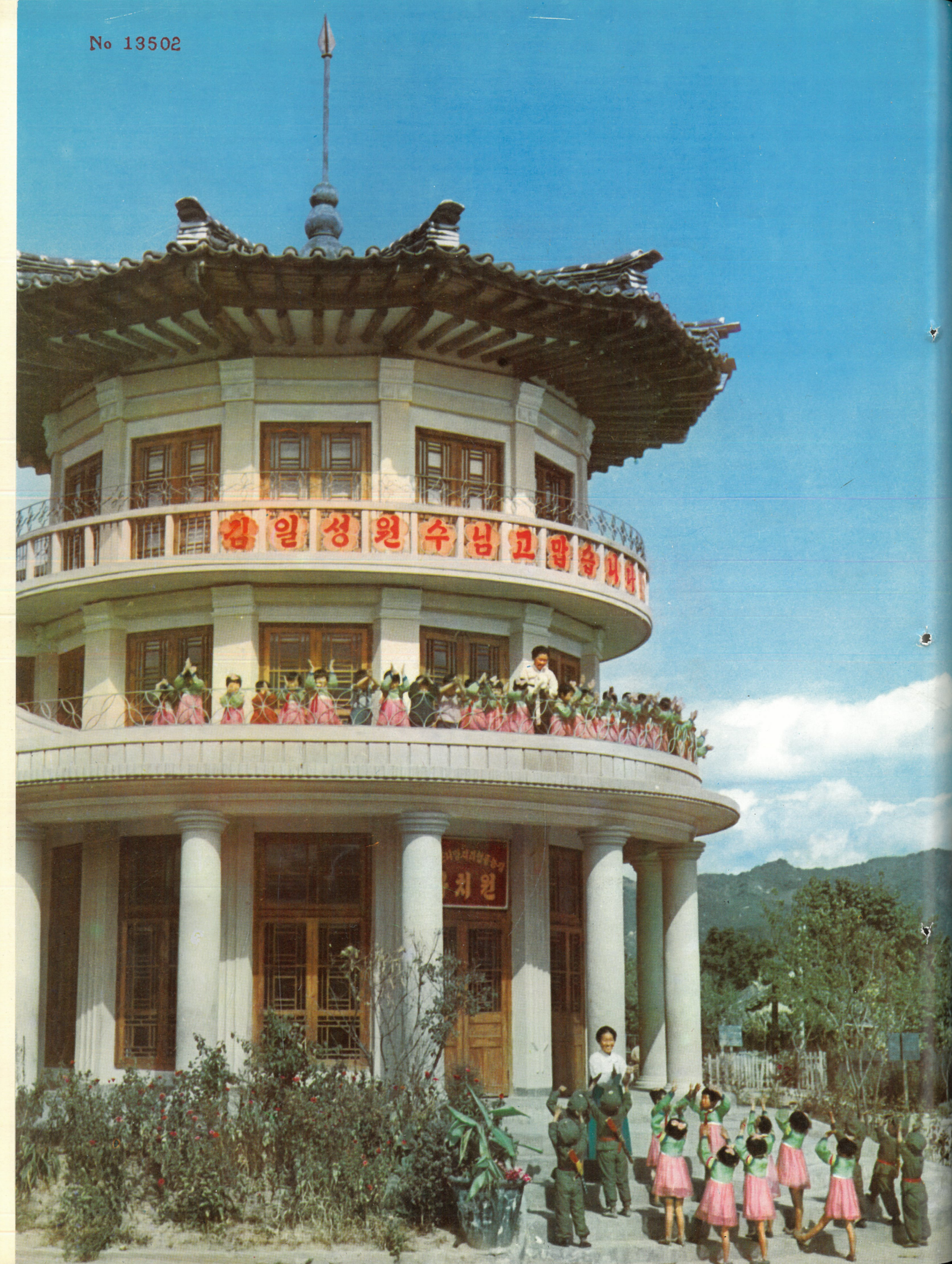


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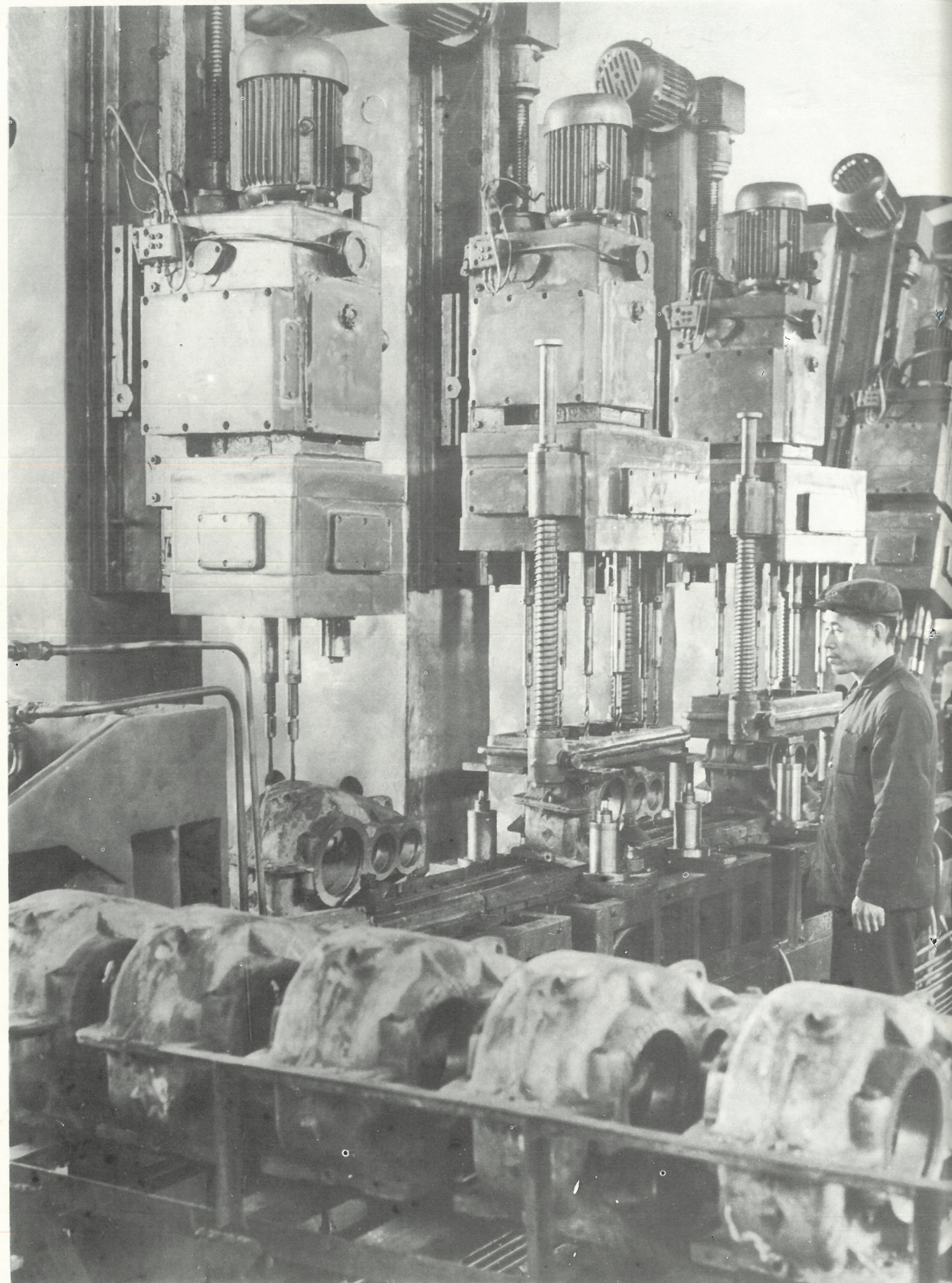
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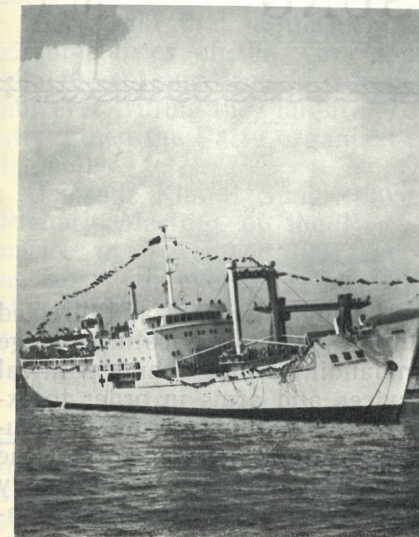
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FRONT COVER: An up-to-date, large steamer "Mangyong-bong" of the 5,000-ton class which shipbuilders boundlessly loyal to the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung constructed at the Chongjin Shipyard with their own designs, equipment, materials and technique in a short period of about two months upholding the Leader's teaching

Photo by Pak Jong Guk

INSIDE FRONT COVER: Part of the automation line for cutting the housing of the 250-type speed reducer which the workers and technicians of the August 28th Factory made by displaying their creative wisdom and labour, upholding beacon-light of new technical innovation lit by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in Huichon

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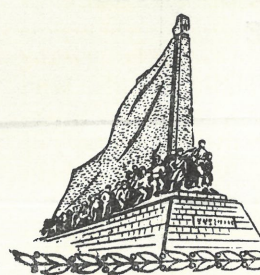
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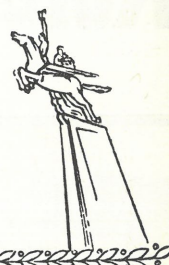
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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG



(14)

The victories of the heroic People's Army at the front were closely linked with the correct and scrupulous guidance given by Comrade Kim Il Sung to steadily strengthen and develop its combat capacity.

Comrade Kim Il Sung attached a decisive significance to Party political work in strengthening and augmenting the combat capacity of the army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"For an army to win a battle it should, of course, have good weapons, but should have a high degree of fighting spirit, ideological consciousness and a high level of technique. In particular, ideological consciousness has a decisive significance."

At the outbreak of the war, he assigned a great number of competent political cadres to the army, reorganized the previous Cultural Department into the Political Department to further strengthen Party political work in the army, and gave concrete teachings on the system and method of its work.

On the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Party organizations and political organs were set up in the People's Army in October 1950.

The establishment of Party organizations and political organs in the People's Army was a most sagacious measure for arming the People's Army more firmly politically and ideologically and an epochal event in strengthening Party political work in the People's Army and enhancing its combat capacity.

The Party organizations and political organs in the army explained and brought home to the entire servicemen the instructions and orders of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung in good time, and organized and conducted Party political work energetically for their thorough implementation, thereby uniting all the army men rock-firm around Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and directed the work of training and re-educating large numbers of commanding officers and political cadres of all services and arms in order to expand the ranks of the People's Army in compliance with the increasing requirements of the front, and to strengthen the ranks qualitatively and especially to elevate the ability of the commanding personnel and the staff as organizers. Thus, even under the war conditions, officers' schools at various levels and different training centres were newly set up or expanded, and many new commanding officers and political cadres were trained.

Also, Comrade Kim Il Sung directed deep attention to improving and reinforcing the armament and equipment of the units of every service and arm to suit all the characteristics of modern warfare and the natural-economic and military-geographical conditions of our country. Consequently, the fighting capacity of the People's Army increased constantly even in the conditions of the fierce war, and our People's Army was equipped better with modern military technique.

The model company movement conducted on the initiative of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung in 1952 to increase the combat capacity of the People's Army acquired an important significance in strengthening and developing the entire units of the People's Army politically, ideologically and in military technique, and in leading the army men to display mass heroism on the front.

In particular, the historic speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung, **"Let Us Strengthen the People's Army"** made in December 1952 was of tremendous significance in creatively developing the Marxist-Leninist theory concerning the question of the character of war and the permanent factors of victory in the war and other military affairs, in equipping all the men and officers of the People's Army and the masses of the people with scientific knowledge to ensure victory in the war, and in training the People's Army

into a cadre army and modernizing it.

While organizing and directing the operations in every section of the front to assure victory, Comrade Kim Il Sung energetically organized and guided in the rear the work of strengthening the Party and government bodies and enhancing their leading role and organizing and mobilizing the people to victory in the war.

He taught that in the complex and difficult circumstances of the war, no time should be lost to spot and remedy defects in Party work, however trifling they might be, so as to steadily strengthen the Party organizationally and ideologically.

Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee in November 1951, at which he took measures to overcome the Left deviations in Party work, expand and consolidate the Party ranks and strengthen the ties between the Party and the masses.

He severely criticized the close-doorist and penalty-imposing errors committed by the liquidationists for subverting the Party, and advanced the concrete tasks for expanding the Party ranks rapidly and consolidating them qualitatively. He then taught that in order to tighten the bonds between the Party and the masses, the united front work should be improved and strengthened and, especially, bureaucracy be rejected and the method and style of work of the functionaries improved.

The whole Party was mobilized for the struggle to implement the tasks set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thus, the Left deviations in Party work were rectified, and in a short span of time hundreds of thousands of advanced elements of workers, peasants, army men and working intellectuals who had fought devotedly at the front and in the rear were admitted to the Party, whose ranks grew into a big force one million strong. More, the Party organizations at all levels improved their level of guidance and overcame bureaucratic errors, thereby bringing into full play the activity and vanguard role of the Party members.

As a result, our Party was rapidly expanded and strengthened and its fighting power further enhanced, and the ties between the Party and the masses grew stronger.

After the fourth plenary meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung waged a vigorous struggle against bureaucracy. The historic speech **"The Tasks and Role of the Local Power Organs at the Present Stage"** delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung in February 1952 was of particular importance in opposing bureaucracy, establishing the popular method and style of work among the functionaries and rallying the masses around the Party.

In the speech, Comrade Kim Il Sung, urging

the functionaries to wage an energetic struggle against the bureaucratic style of work, said as follows:

"The functionaries of people's power organs should become true servants of the people, who rely on the people in work, respect their interests, persuade and educate them instead of shouting commands to them, learn from them at all times and serve them wholeheartedly."

The speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung served as a programmatic guide to improving the method and style of work of the functionaries of the Party and government bodies and strengthening their ties with the masses. Through the struggle for implementing the tasks set in the speech, criticisms were made on the bureaucratic style of work manifested among some functionaries of the Party and government bodies who regarded it quite natural to perform their work by dictates and administrative methods in wartime conditions, and all practices detrimental to the Party and the state were thoroughly exposed, criticized and remedied, with the result that the bonds of kinship between the Party and government bodies and the people were further strengthened and the creative zeal of the masses rose greatly.

The Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee held in December 1952 under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great event in strengthening and developing our Party.

At the plenary meeting, Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered the historic report **"The Organizational and Ideological Strengthening of the Party Is the Basis of Our Victory."**

In the report, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the programmatic task of tempering the Party spirit of the Party members, cementing the unity and cohesion of the Party ranks and overcoming dogmatism and formalism in ideological work to reinforce the Party organizationally and ideologically.

He raised it as one of the fundamental questions in Party building to steel the Party spirit of the Party members and gave a scientific definition of Party spirit.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The heightening of Party spirit means for each member of the Workers' Party to be boundlessly loyal to the Party and active in Party work, regard the interests of the revolution and the Party as his life and soul and subordinate his personal interests to them, defend the interests and principles of the Party when and where and in whatever conditions, fight uncompromisingly against all hues of anti-Party, counter-revolutionary ideas, lead his Party organizational life conscientiously and observe Party discipline strictly and to strengthen the bonds between the Party and the masses at all times."



The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung answering the cheers of the officers and men of the heroic Korean People's Army and people who won victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War

Also, Comrade Kim Il Sung called upon the entire Party membership to unfold a resolute struggle against factionalist and liberalistic tendencies that hampered the Party's unity and cohesion.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in the report that it should be made the central task in the Party's ideological work to thoroughly overcome dogmatism, formalism and national nihilism existing in the Party's ideological work and solve the practical problems of our revolution from the unshaken position of *Juche*.

Stressing in the last part of the report that, first of all, our Party should be further consolidated in order to rout and wipe out the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and win the freedom, unification and independence of the country, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"What does it mean to consolidate our Party?
"It means that our Party should be equipped with Marxism-Leninism, the all-conquering revolutionary theory that indicates the way to the overthrow of capitalism and emancipation of the working people.

"Consolidation of the Party means that iron discipline should be established in the Party, the unity of its ranks defended, the slightest factionalist tendency not tolerated, and the Party should be firmly protected from the infiltration of bourgeois ideas and tempered politically and ideologically.

"Strengthening of the Party also means educating the Party members in the spirit of serving the Party, the country and the people with all loyalty, of devoting themselves to the cause of emancipation of the labouring masses, remaining faithful to the principle of proletarian internationalism, hating the class enemies, sharpening revolutionary vigilance and of waging an uncompromising struggle against the slightest expression of bourgeois ideas.

"Consolidation of the Party means strengthening the bonds between the Party and the masses of the people, fighting stubbornly against the bureaucratic and formalistic style of work that divorces the Party from the masses and establishing the revolutionary style of work within the Party.

"Consolidation of the Party means permitting

no conservatism, stagnation and indolence within the Party and cultivating the Party members in the indomitable fighting spirit of winning victory through a devoted struggle by overcoming all difficulties and in vivacious creative spirit."

The report of Comrade Kim Il Sung furnished a programmatic guide to strengthening our Party organizationally and ideologically and made a great contribution to advancing and enriching the Marxist-Leninist theory on Party building.

The fifth plenary meeting of our Party held under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was of great significance in reinforcing our Party organizationally and ideologically and hastening victory for the Fatherland Liberation War, as it roused the entire Party to the struggle to consolidate the Party's unity and cohesion, elevate the Party spirit of the Party members and their vanguard role, and establish *Juche* thoroughly against dogmatism and formalism in Party work.

Through the discussions on the documents adopted at the fifth plenary meeting, the Party spirit of the members was heightened markedly and the Party's fighting power increased further. Also in the course of the discussions of the documents, an anti-Party, counter-revolutionary spy clique that had been lurking in the Party for a long time was exposed and expelled, and a struggle started for rooting up factionalism that had been a historical malady in the communist movement in our country.

Even in the difficult conditions of the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung exerted tireless efforts to ensure wartime production adequately and stabilize the people's livelihood and to promote the arrangements for carrying out the far-sighted plans he worked out for the postwar rehabilitation and the country's eternal prosperity and progress.

Even though he was so busy organizing and directing all activities for victory in the war, shouldering the destinies of the country and the nation, he visited factories and rural villages in many parts of the country to lead Party-cell meetings and consult directly with workers and peasants about state affairs, inspiring them with firm confidence in victory in the war and encouraging them.

Indeed, the Leader was always with the people and shared sweets and bitters with them at any time and at any place in the raging flames of the war.

When the people were tackling an arduous job for increasing wartime production, he himself went out to the fields and assisted the peasants in sowing. Moreover, he personally grew vegetables and fruit trees. Besides, he took all possible steps in good time for stabilizing the livelihood of the people such as providing free medical care for war sufferers

and exempting the peasants from returning loan grain and paying the tax in kind so that they had no worries about life even during that fierce war.

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that nursery schools and educational institutes were set up in various places for the bereaved children of the men and officers of the People's Army and the patriotic martyrs who had fallen in the heroic fight against U.S. imperialism, and looked after their management and the study and life of the bereaved children with profound care.

Besides, he had primary institutes established in various places to take care of those orphans who had lost their homes and parents in the enemy's barbarous bombing and massacre and all arrangements made for their education and training at the safe areas.

Moreover, he saw that honoured wounded soldiers' schools were set up in many places for the men and officers of the People's Army and patriots who had been disabled while heroically fighting at the front and in the rear, so that they could study science and technology to their hearts' content according to their hopes and physical conditions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung also saw to it that the benefits of social maintenance were provided preferentially to the honoured wounded soldiers and the special courses for them set up in higher educational institutions and political schools so as to train them into competent national cadres.

Inspired by such meticulous guidance and warm care of the Leader, the workers, peasants and all other people of our country displayed fiery patriotic devotion to ensure wartime production and support the front.

While carrying on the work of consolidating the rear, Comrade Kim Il Sung boldly pushed ahead with the preparations for postwar rehabilitation and construction and socialist construction. Even in the crucible of the fierce war, he took a perspective view of the country's future and actively drove forward the work of creating the powerful base of machine industry. In the meantime, he shaped a plan for postwar rehabilitation and construction, pushed forward the surveys of the actual conditions of the demolished factories and enterprises, and personally directed the work of drafting the plans for the reconstruction of towns and factories and of drawing up their blueprints. And he saw to it that numerous large state agro-stock farms and farm-machine hire stations were set up, which would be of great help in transforming the countryside along socialist lines and, along with this, he organized and guided the work of exploring the country's natural resources and surveying the sites of nature-remaking projects. With a view to rearing the cadres urgently

needed in the postwar rehabilitation and construction and socialist construction, he gave instructions to open all institutes of higher learning and call back combatants from the front for study at the institutes. Moreover, he himself crossed rugged mountains to visit the university and other higher educational institutions and the Party school, and gave the faculty members and students specific orientations in their instruction and education as well as scientific researches. In April 1952, he convened a conference of scientists and gave them the orientation of scientific development. After that he not only founded the Academy of Sciences but also paid scrupulous attention, and rendered assistance, to individual scientists in their research work.

All this acquired a great significance not only in fortifying the rear reliably and equipping the army and the people with revolutionary optimism to make them fight more valiantly, but also in speedily healing the war wounds and carrying on victoriously the socialist revolution and socialist construction after the war.

Entering 1952, the enemy launched tenacious "offensives," while continuously increasing military forces on the Korean front and using bacteriological and chemical weapons in large quantities at the front and in the rear. But each time he suffered huge losses on his manpower and materiel due to the stubborn defence battles and tactical counterattacks of the People's Army units.

As the people were united firmly around the Leader, the front and the rear were built up impreguably and the combat actions of the People's Army stepped up, the enemy sank deeper into a bog with each passing day. Upset by this, at the outset of 1953 the U.S. imperialist aggressors hurried to stage a massive operation in their last desperation.

Eisenhower, the warlike boss of the U.S. imperialists, who personally came to the Korean front at the end of 1952, prattled that "action is better than negotiations," and became more impetuous to accelerate preparations for a large-scale "new offensive" in a wild dream to cut off the front from the rear by conducting landing operations on the east and west coasts and thus "encircle and annihilate" our main units in conjunction with attack at the main front.

But in accordance with the distinguished strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and under his personal direction, the People's Army and people built up impregnable positions on the east and west coasts and at the front and waged a heroic struggle with a towering determination to annihilate the enemy and completely frustrated what the enemy called "new offensive."

Meanwhile, in mid-May 1953 the People's Army units at the main sectors of the front launched powerful counter-offensive battles against the enemy in succession and thus gave an annihilating blow to the enemy and liberated a vast area.

The longer the war dragged on, the more irretrievable military and political reverses the U.S. imperialists suffered in succession.

During the three years of the Korean war the enemy lost more than 1,093,800 men including over 397,000 U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, over 12,200 planes, 250-odd war vessels of different types and a huge amount of other combat and technical equipment.

The losses the U.S. imperialists suffered during the three-year Korean war reached nearly 2.3 times as much as the losses they had sustained in the four years of the Pacific War at the time of World War II both in manpower and combat and technical equipment.

Having sustained irretrievable military, political and moral setbacks, the U.S. imperialists found themselves unable to go on with the war any longer, and were compelled to kneel down before the Korean people and sign the Armistice Agreement.

On July 27, 1953, the just Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people ended in a great victory for them thanks to the distinguished strategy and tactics and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The shining victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a splendid victory for Comrade Kim Il Sung's great military thought and brilliant military art. Through his many immortal writings and practical activities of the wartime, Comrade Kim Il Sung liquidated dogmatism, established *Juche* more thoroughly in military and all other domains and creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist military science anew.

In many writings, speeches and orders, Comrade Kim Il Sung fully exposed the reactionary nature of bourgeois military theory and gave a unique answer to the question of correlation between man and military technique in the armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that it is man, not technique, that plays the decisive role in war, and technique becomes powerful only when the people master it and wage a just struggle, and taught that what is basic to enhancing the might of the People's Army, a revolutionary army, is to arm it politically and ideologically.

In the whole course of the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung equipped our People's Army and people with the ideology of our Party and the indomitable revolutionary spirit. The People's

Army and our people who had been educated by the Leader exhibited matchless mass heroism for the cause of justice under his leadership and defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and won the great victory despite the numerical and technical superiority of the latter.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In this great struggle, our people fought determinedly as one in mind and body under the correct leadership of the Party and the Government of the Republic, and thereby withstood the harsh trials of war honorably and won a historic victory, inflicting an ignominious defeat on U.S. imperialism and its running dogs."

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that only when its political and ideological superiority was combined with modern military technique, could a revolutionary army put out really great power. Even in the arduous conditions of the war he ensured the steady improvement of the technical equipment of the People's Army and directed its men and officers to be fully versed in military science and technique.

As a result, during the war our People's Army was further strengthened politically, ideologically and in military technique, and grew into a revolutionary army, each of its members being a match for a hundred.

During the Fatherland Liberation War, Comrade Kim Il Sung, not only gave new theoretical expositions to many important military problems such as the decisive role of the political and moral factor in modern warfare and the co-ordinated development of all the services and arms to suit the actual conditions of the country and the combination of regular and guerilla battles in war, but also substantiated their correctness in practice. Moreover, he created various new military arts such as immediate counter-attack action against the enemy's surprise attack, successive striking actions, formation of a second front behind the enemy line, tunnel warfare, building of field positions mainly in the form of tunnels and varied forms of active position-defence battle and assault based on them, snipers' movement, intensive utilization of artillery fire and strengthened activity of mobile artillery in mountain areas, aircraft hunters' team movement and tank hunters' team movement.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory by overpowering the enemy's numerical and technical superiority with political and ideological, strategical and tactical superiority.

Our victory in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War demonstrated to the whole world that our people and People's Army led by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung were invincible, and showed

clearly that a people who rise with arms in their hands for the freedom and independence of their country can certainly defeat any enemy.

Guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people crushed the armed invaders of U.S. imperialism and thus not only defended the freedom and independence of the country and the honour of the nation firmly but frustrated the U.S. imperialist scheme for war expansion, and safeguarded the security of the socialist camp and peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

Also, our people smashed to atoms the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism, thereby greatly inspiring the struggle of hundreds of millions of people the world over who were fighting for national independence and freedom, and brought about the beginning of decline for the U.S. imperialist aggressors, thus opening up a new phase in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The victory won by the Korean people in the life-and-death struggle against more than two million strong invasion forces of 16 countries including the U.S. imperialist aggression army which had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and the South Korean puppet troops, is inconceivable apart from the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his brilliant strategy and tactics.

The Korean people could defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and win a great victory entirely thanks to the all-conquering, sagacious leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who had accumulated rich experiences in the crucible of the prolonged anti-Japanese armed struggle and who possessed great revolutionary ideas and profound revolutionary theory, distinguished power of leadership and brilliant military strategy, indomitable will, extraordinary revolutionary sweep and high virtues.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressing the unanimous will of the entire people, awarded the title of Marshal of the D.P.R.K. on February 7, 1953 and the title of Hero of the D.P.R.K. on July 28, 1953 to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, military strategic genius and the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, who performed immortal feats by leading the Fatherland Liberation War to a great victory.

By leading the great Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people to victory, Comrade Kim Il Sung performed really immortal exploits in the development of our revolution and the world revolution.



The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shakes hands with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu

An Epochal Event in Development of the Relations of Friendship and Co-operation Between the Korean and Romanian Peoples

— FRIENDSHIP VISIT TO OUR COUNTRY OF THE PARTY AND GOVERNMENT DELEGATION OF THE ROMANIAN SOCIALIST REPUBLIC —

The Party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, paid an official friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the Cen-

tral Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 9 to 15, 1971. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

The Party and government delegation of the Ro-

manian Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu consisted of Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Member of the Executive Committee and the Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Manea Manescu, Member of the Executive Committee and the Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice-President of the State Council; Comrade Dumitru Popa, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, First Secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council; Comrade Ion Iliescu, Alternate Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade George Macovescu, Member of the Central Committee of Romanian Communist Party and First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Aurel Malnasan, Ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On June 9 when the delegation arrived the streets of Pyongyang were festively decorated.

Respectfully placed at the airport were the portraits of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae were at the airport.

A grand ceremony was held at the airport in welcome of the guests.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made speeches at the airport.

After the welcome ceremony, together with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his party headed for the city amid the warm welcome of the crowds.

At various places labour innovators, Young Pioneers and students presented bunches of fragrant flowers to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu and to Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer.

On June 9 Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and his wife Elena Ceausescu paid a courtesy call on the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae paid on June 10 a return call on Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic and his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a comradely and friendly talk with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Working people of Pyongyang along the route warmly welcoming the good-will mission of the Romanian people



The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae gave a grand banquet on June 9 in honour of the Party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said in his speech at the banquet:

"Your current visit to our country is an epochmaking event in further strengthening and developing the friendship and solidarity between the Parties, governments and peoples of the two countries and a contribution to expanding the ties of international solidarity among the socialist countries based on the principle of independence.

"We are firmly convinced that our friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Romanian people will further develop in depth in all fields in the future through the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism."

Then Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said in his speech at the banquet:

"We demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and dismantlement of the U.S military bases and the guarantee of the inalienable right of the Korean people to settle their problems by themselves.

.....

"We are convinced that through our current visit and at the expected meetings and talks we will explore new possibilities of cementing and developing the friendship between Romania and Korea in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of socialism and peace and closely co-operating in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and all other spheres."

On June 14 Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae.

At the banquet Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made speeches.

The RSR Party and government delegation visited Hamhung for a local inspection.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae accompanied Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

More than 200,000 citizens in Hamhung, an industrial city, warmly welcomed the guests.

The South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee jointly arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation.

During its visit to our country the RSR Party and government delegation visited the People's Economy College, the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, the February 8th Vinalon Factory, the Chollima Ryongsong Machine-building Plant, the Red-flag Mangyongdae Revolution School, etc.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae accompanied Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Comrade Elena Ceausescu, together with Comrade Kim Song Ae, inspected the Pyongyang Silk Mill, the Kyongsang Creche and the Chollima Kyongsang Kindergarten and had a friendly round-table talk with women cadres in Pyongyang.

The RSR Party and government delegation saw the performance of the music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland," and the performances of school children's art circles and of the Korean People's Army Ensemble, all staged in honour of the delegation. The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae, together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu, saw the performances.

During its visit to our country grand mass meetings were held in Pyongyang and Hamhung in welcome of the RSR Party and government delegation.

The Pyongyang city mass meeting was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall. Respectfully placed on the platform of the Assembly Hall were the portraits of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. And hung side by side on the background were the national flags of Korea and Romania.

At the meeting the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a welcome speech. It was followed by the speech of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Then Kang Song San, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, presented a congratulatory banner in the name of the meeting to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. And Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu presented a congratulatory banner in the name of the Party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Prior to this, the Hamhung city mass meeting was held on Hamhung Square, in which 100,000 citizens participated.

During the stay in our country of the Party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic, by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung conferred the Orders of National Flag First Class respectively upon Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer. Other members of the delegation were also awarded orders and medals of the DPRK.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wife Comrade Kim Song Ae received from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu the Orders of Star First Class of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the highest order of Romania, by a decree of



Together with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic visiting the Red-flag Mangyongdae Revolution School

the State Council of RSR. Other Party and government leaders of our country were also awarded orders of the RSR.

During the stay, talks were held between the Party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, and the Party and government delegation of the RSR headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the President of the State Council of the RSR.

At the talks which proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere both sides informed each other of the socialist construction in Korea and Romania and exchanged views on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties and two countries and on a number of international questions of common concern.

On June 15 a joint communique on the visit of the Party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed and made public. The joint communique was signed by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The communique which reflected the unanimous aspiration of the peoples of the two countries to further develop the relations of friendship and co-operation in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism, constitutes a new mile-stone in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

That day the RSR Party and government delegation headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu left Pyongyang after successfully winding up its itinerary.

At the grand send-off ceremony held at the airport Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made speeches.

The current visit to our country of the Party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic became an epochal event in further deepening the mutual understanding and trust between the two Parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Romania and in further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and it also made a great contribution to strengthening the unity and co-operation of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

on the Visit of the Party and Government Delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

A Party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, paid an official, friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from June 9 to 15, 1971.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

The Party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic saw factories, enterprises and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and Hamhung during its stay in the DPRK.

And Comrade Elena Ceausescu, together with Comrade Kim Song Ae, visited a kindergarten, a creche, a silk textile mill, etc., in Pyongyang and had a friendly get-together with Korean women.

The Korean people accorded the Romanian delegation enthusiastic welcome and hospitality everywhere it went with warm friendly sentiments towards the fraternal Romanian people.

The Romanian delegation expressed thanks for the welcome and cordial hospitality accorded it during the whole period of its stay in the DPRK.

During the visit, talks were held between the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist

Republic headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Attending the talks from the Korean side were Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who led the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and members of the delegation, Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Chong Jun Taek, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ko-

rea and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party; and Comrade Kang Yong Sop, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Attending the talks from the Romanian side were Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, who led the Party and government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic; and members of the delegation, Comrade Ion Gheorghe Maurer, Member of the Executive Committee and the Permanent Presidium of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Manea Manescu, Member of the Executive Committee and the Permanent Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Vice-President of the State Council; Comrade Dumitru Popa, Member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, First Secretary of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council; Comrade Ion Iliescu, Alternate Member of the Executive Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Comrade George Macovescu, Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and First Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Aurel Malnasan, Ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Stefan Andrei, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and First Deputy Head of a Department of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade Constantin Mitea and Comrade Emilian Dobrescu, Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and counsellors of the Central Committee of the Party.

At the talks, the two sides informed each other of the socialist construction in Korea and Romania and exchanged views on continuously developing the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries and on a number of international issues.

The talks were held in a friendly, sincere and comradely atmosphere.

Both sides expressed great satisfaction over the fact that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the Parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Romania based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are being favourably developed day by day through the common struggle a-

gainst imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Both sides consider that the development of the relations of fraternal friendship and co-operation between the two Parties and states fully accords with the interests of the peoples of Korea and Romania and the interests of the international communist and working-class movements.

The two delegations reaffirmed the firm determination to develop the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic and strengthen and deepen the fraternal friendship between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party and between the peoples of Korea and Romania.

The two sides agreed upon increasing in the future, too, the exchange of delegations and experiences, strengthening contacts between the two Parties and upon organizing get-togethers between delegates of the international departments of the two Parties and the foreign ministries and economic ministries of the two countries.

Both sides will encourage trade unions, youth and student organizations, women's and other mass organizations of the two countries to deepen and develop the relations of co-operation between them.

The Romanian side warmly congratulated the fraternal Korean people who, under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, have converted their country into a socialist industrial state with complete political sovereignty, solid independent national economy, powerful self-defence potentials and brilliant national culture in a brief span of time by carrying through the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence, and highly praised them for maintaining, on the basis of this success, the great revolutionary upsurge of the Chollima march to bring earlier the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of the revolution, upholding the grand programme of the Six-Year Plan put forth at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Romanian side supports the south Korean people in their righteous struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism, manoeuvres of Japanese militarism and the military fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their stooges, and for democratization of society.

The Romanian delegation took the opportunity of expressing once again the full support and solidarity of the Romanian people for the struggle of the 40 million Korean people to make the U.S. aggressor troops withdraw from south Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by the efforts of the Ko-

rean people themselves, without interference of any outside forces.

On this occasion, Romania stressed that she strongly maintains that the U.N. and other international organizations should respect the lawful right of the Korean people to shape their destiny for themselves and supports the 8-point national salvation program clarified by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the basis of the consistent line of the Workers' Party of Korea for Korea's reunification.

The Korean side expresses thanks to the Communist Party, Government and people of Romania for their active support to the Korean people in the struggle for socialist construction and the reunification of the fatherland.

The Korean side warmly congratulated the fraternal Romanian people who, under the correct leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have turned Romania, once backward, into a prosperous socialist country with developed industry, agriculture on the way of overall modernization and advanced socialist system ensuring better living conditions to all the working people in town and the countryside and highly appraised them for their vigorous labour struggle to hit the targets put forth at the Tenth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and fulfil the tasks of the 1971-1975 Five-Year Plan.

The Korean side expresses full support and solidarity for the line of the Romanian Communist Party and the struggle of the Romanian people to develop the relations of friendship, co-operation and alliance with the socialist countries, develop the relations of co-operation with all countries on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty and equality and non-interference in other's internal affairs and mutual benefit and support the national liberation struggle against imperialism and colonialism and achieve world peace.

The Romanian side expresses thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government and people for their active support to the Romanian people in their struggle against imperialism and for peace and socialist construction.

Both sides pointed out that the present international situation keeps developing in favour of the forces of socialism and revolution and to the disadvantage of the forces of imperialism and reaction. They also noted that tremendous forces are rising, which oppose the imperialist policy of violating the sovereignty and independence of the peoples and committing aggression against them by force of arms, ruling and dictating them and which struggle for social progress and national independence and peace.

Both sides stressed the necessity of unity of all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world.

Both sides consider that the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties are required today to strengthen the relations of friendship and co-operation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in other's internal affairs and comradely co-operation, fight resolutely against the imperialists' aggressive policy and colonial predatory policy and actively support and assist the anti-imperialist struggle of all the peoples for freedom, the consolidation of national independence and for social progress.

Both sides congratulated the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia on the great victories they are winning day after day in their heroic national salvation war of resistance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and expressed positive support to and firm solidarity with the Indo-Chinese peoples in their just struggle.

Both sides resolutely demand that the United States stop its aggressive manoeuvres and completely and unconditionally withdraw the U.S. troops and troops of its satellite states from Viet Nam and the Indochinese peninsula and respect the sacred right of the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples to settle their own problems by themselves without interference of any outside forces.

Both sides support the struggle of the Chinese people to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from Taiwan, dismantle their military bases and liberate Taiwan, an inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China, and consider that without the participation of the People's Republic of China the solution of the present international problems is unthinkable. The Korean side welcomed the active stand of the Romanian Socialist Republic for the restoration of the legitimate right of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations.

Both sides support the struggle of the Japanese people, the Chinese people and peoples of other Asian countries against the revival of Japanese militarism by the U.S. and Japanese reactionary circles.

Both sides clarified their stand on the Near and Middle East situation and stated that they express solidarity with the Arab peoples in their struggle against imperialism and for national independence and social progress.

Both sides also maintained that the Palestinian question should be settled in conformity with the national interests of the Palestinian people.

Both sides manifested support to and solidarity with the African peoples in their struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism and for freedom and the consolidation of national independence.

Both sides also express solidarity with the Latin American peoples in their struggle against the domination by the U.S. imperialists and for na-

tional independence and sovereignty.

Both sides support the Cuban people in their struggle for shattering the aggression and subversive activities of the U.S. imperialists and for building socialism.

Both sides support the struggle of the toiling peoples of the European capitalist countries against exploitation and for democratic rights and socialism.

In view of the world situation and the present conditions of social development, both sides consider that all the countries, irrespective of the size of territory and population, economic and military might, should participate in the constructive solution of the major problems which the human race is facing.

Both sides resolutely support the struggle of the peoples for disarmament, particularly for a ban on the production and use of nuclear weapons and for the destruction of all the existing nuclear weapons.

Both sides also call for the removal of the military bases from others' territories and withdrawal of all the armed forces into their national boundaries and the liquidation of military blocs.

The delegations underscored the importance of the realization of security in Europe, which would remove the use of armed force and threat of armed force.

Both sides expressed the conviction that if all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the world firmly unite and resolutely fight, they can thwart and frustrate the machinations of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and defend world peace, and the world people can attain the national independence and social progress.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party stated that they would carry on

as ever the struggle for developing the comradely co-operation and internationalist solidarity with all the Communist Parties and Workers' Parties and for overcoming the present difficulties of the international communist movement and for strengthening the unity and solidarity with the Communist Parties and Workers' Parties in the interests of the two peoples and all the anti-imperialist forces and the cause of world peace and socialism.

Both parties consider that there is no need for an international centre.

Both sides stressed that the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the Party and Government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu was a great event in strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation formed between the Parties, governments and peoples of the two countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and it greatly contributed to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and the international communist and working-class movements.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic extended an invitation to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for an official visit of a Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Comrade Kim Song Ae, wife of Comrade Kim Il Sung, was also invited.

The Korean side accepted the invitation with pleasure and it was agreed upon to fix the date of the visit later.

Kim Il Sung

**General Secretary of the Central
Committee of the Workers'
Party of Korea
Premier of the Cabinet of the Demo-
cratic People's Republic of Korea**

Pyongyang, June 15, 1971

Nicolae Ceausescu

**General Secretary of the Romanian
Communist Party
President of the State Council of
the Romanian Socialist
Republic**

Demonstration of Friendship and Solidarity Formed in Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Common Struggle

—COMRADE CARLOS ALTAMIRANO ORREGO-LED DELEGATION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF CHILE VISITS OUR COUNTRY—

The delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile headed by Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile, paid a visit to our country from June 6 to 11 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation was composed of Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile, its head; and Comrade Rolando Calderon Aranguiz, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile and Deputy Secretary General in Charge of Mass Front of the Central Committee of the Party, and Comrade Belarmino Elgueta Becker, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Chile and Chief of the Cadre Control Department of the Central Committee of the Party, its members.

In grandiose circumstances in which the whole country is seething with a vigorous struggle to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the nationwide victory of the Korean revolution upholding the programmatic tasks set forth by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, our people warmly welcomed the friendship envoy of the Chilean people, their intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms who are fighting to realize the common ideal and against the common enemy. They accorded a cordial welcome to the envoy everywhere it went and spent memorable days with it.

On June 6 when the guests were to arrive, the airport was decorated in festive attires to welcome them.

Respectfully put up at the airport were the portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, of Salvador Allende, President of the Republic of Chile, and of Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile.

Floating high above the airport were large balloons

bearing streamers with the inscribed words "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Warm welcome to the delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile!"; and fluttering in the breeze were the national flags of Korea and Chile hung side by side on the flagpoles.

The friendship and solidarity between the two peoples of Korea and Chile have been formed in the common struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and are now growing still further in the course of their mutual support and co-operation.

Shortly before the guests' arrival, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, came to the airport receiving the warm welcome of the crowds.

As the special plane carrying the guests landed the crowds warmly welcomed the delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile, raising loud cheers and waving bouquets above their heads.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had warm handshakes with Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego as he alighted.

Lovely girls presented the guests with bunches of fragrant flowers.

The guests, together with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, passed in front of the crowds responding to their thunderous cheers before they headed for the guest house.

That day the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea received the SPC delegation on a visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly conversation with Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego.

Talks were held in Pyongyang on the day between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and



Together with the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the guests answer the warm cheers of the crowds at the airport

the delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile.

Discussed at the talks were questions of concern to the two Parties.

The talks proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, gave a grand banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on the evening of the day in honour of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile headed by Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile, on a visit to our country.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a speech at the banquet.

He pointed out as follows in his speech:

"Today the Chilean government representing the Popular United Bloc of Chile under the leadership of His Excellency President Salvador Allende is enforcing various social reforms in order to put an end to the domination of the U.S. imperialists and the domestic monopoly capital in league with them, build the national economy and ensure democratic rights of the working people and improve their living conditions, and is registering great successes.

"We highly appreciate and fully support all the progressive internal and external policies pursued by the Socialist Party of Chile and the Chilean government.

"The victories won by the Chilean democratic forces and new revolutionary changes taking place in Chile deal a telling blow at the U.S. imperialists and

powerfully encourage the Latin American peoples in their anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle."

He said also as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists are now trying hard to trample underfoot the sovereignty and national independence of Chile and regain their old position. With no machination, however, can they bar the vigorous onward movement of the Chilean people commanding the positive support and encouragement of the progressive peoples of the world.

"The just cause of the Socialist Party of Chile and the Chilean people for the genuine independence of the country and socialism is bound to triumph, and radiant and bright is the future of the Chilean people.

"Through the current visit to our country you will see with your own eyes the successes the Korean people have made in the revolutionary struggle and the constructive work under the banner of the Marxist-Leninist *Juche* idea.

"The Socialist Party of Chile and the Chilean people have always actively supported our people in their struggle for the complete victory of socialism and the independent reunification of the country.

"Your firm support and solidarity are very precious to us and a great encouragement to the struggle of our people."

Then Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Chile, made a speech.

Saying that for the peoples of Chile and Latin America Korea is a vivid and inspiring model, he



The platform of the Pyongyang city mass meeting held in welcome of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile headed by Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego

expressed full support to and solidarity with the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people in their just struggle for the independent peaceful reunification of the country. And he sent warm congratulations to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and to the Workers' Party of Korea upon having converted in a short time the country into an independent and powerful socialist industrial state.

The banquet went on in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings from beginning to end.

On June 8 a grand Pyongyang city mass meeting was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in welcome

of the SPC delegation headed by Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, attended the meeting.

The meeting was first addressed by Kang Song San, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

After he concluded his speech, he conveyed a silk banner to Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego, General Secretary of the SPC, in the name of the Pyongyang city mass meeting. It was embroidered with the letters, "Long live the fraternal friendship and sol-

The attendants of the Pyongyang city mass meeting held in welcome of the delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile headed by Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego

idarity between the Korean and Chilean peoples!"

Then SPC General Secretary Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego took the floor amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants.

Saying that the Korean revolution illumines the path to be followed by the peoples of the other countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the continents which have been exploited and oppressed in a most harsh manner by the U.S. imperialists, he highly praised the brilliant successes made by the Korean people in a short span of time in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and spoke that all these great successes of

the Korean people are the result of the wise leadership of the outstanding Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and brilliant fruits of his *Juche* idea.

Then he said that the Socialist Party of Chile and the Chilean people categorically repudiated the impudent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the manoeuvres of Japanese militarism to reinvade it, and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of all aggressive troops and their mercenaries from south Korea. And he, in the name of the Socialist Party of Chile, expressed his full support to the righteous struggle of our people to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and reunify the country independently in a peaceful way on a democratic principle without foreign interference. He also stressed the need of militant solidarity between the two Parties and the peoples of the two countries in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle.

His speech was given an enthusiastic welcome by the crowds.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego as he came back to his seat after his speech.

The mass meeting demonstrated the militant friendship and solidarity formed between the two Parties and peoples of the two countries in the common struggle for building a new society against imperialism led by U.S. imperialism; and it showed the firm revolutionary stand and fiery determination of the two Parties and the peoples of the two countries to wipe out imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism completely and achieve the final victory of the world

revolution, supporting and co-operating with each other in firm unity with the world revolutionary peoples, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

On June 8, the delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile headed by Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego, General Secretary of the SPC, visited Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution and the spiritual birthplace of the 40 million Korean people.

The guests looked round with deep interest the house at Mangyongdae where the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood, nurturing the great purpose of revolution.

After his inspection Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego said: All the members of the family of Comrade Kim Il Sung are all fine revolutionaries.

Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood is a fine school for all the people.

The guests also visited the Red-flag Mangyongdae Revolution School.

Before this, on June 7, the SPC delegation inspected the Central Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

On the evening of the day the music and dance epic "Glorious Is Our Fatherland," a People's Prize Laureate, was performed at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre by 3,000 artists in honour of the SPC delegation.

On June 9 the SPC delegation headed by Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego visited the Chollima Hwanghae Iron Works, the Sariwon Textile Mill, the Chollima Migok Co-op Farm, the Chunghwa county Party School and the Chunghwa county No. 1 Nursery near Pyongyang.

The North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged that day a luncheon for the guests.

On June 10 the SPC delegation called at the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and that evening a combined performance was given by students and children's art circles at the theatre attached to the palace in honour of the delegation.

The delegation of the Socialist Party of Chile headed by Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego, General Secretary of the SPC, which visited our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, left Pyongyang on June 11 by a special plane after successfully concluding its itinerary.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, saw off the guests.

The special plane carrying the guests left the airport with a full cargo of warm friendly feelings cherished by our people towards the Socialist Party of Chile and the Chilean people, which have been further deepened through the recent visit to our country of the SPC delegation headed by Comrade Carlos Altamirano Orrego.

"KIM IL SUNG'S SELECTED WORKS,"

Vol. I, Published in English, French and Spanish

The Foreign Languages Publishing House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has recently published the English, French and Spanish editions of "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works," Vol. I, following the publication of its Russian, Chinese and Japanese versions, which contains brilliant works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, great Marxist-Leninist and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements.

"Kim Il Sung's Selected Works," Vol. I, contains 38 important works out of treatises, reports, speeches and talks of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in the periods of the peaceful construction after the liberation, the great Fatherland Liberation War and the postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction, that is, in the periods in which our revolution was most complicated and arduous.

The work of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "On the Building of New Korea and the National United Front," carried first in the Selected Works, Vol. I, gives an all-round description of the Party's united front policy.

In this work, clarifying the fundamental principles to be observed in the united front movement, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught that with a view to building a democratic people's republic a united front should be formed of all the patriotic democratic forces including not only the working class and the peasantry but also national capitalists. He taught that within the united front the Communist Party should firmly maintain its own identity and definitely play the leading role, that the united front should be based first on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, and that in it the broadest possible patriotic democratic forces including even national capitalists should be rallied and yet the principle of struggling while joining with national capitalists should be adhered to in forming an alliance with them. And he emphasized that the united front should be formed on all accounts according to the principle of an uncompromising struggle with the reactionary forces.

This work provided a powerful theoretical and practical weapon to our Party in successfully

pushing ahead with the work of winning over the masses and building up the internal revolutionary forces.

The writings "On the Work of the Organizations at All Levels of the Communist Party of North Korea," "For the Establishment of a United Party of the Working Masses," "The Workers' Party of North Korea Marking the First Anniversary of Its Foundation" and "Report to the Second Congress of the Workers' Party of North Korea on the Work of the Central Committee" are documents of important significance in the founding, consolidation and development of our Party.

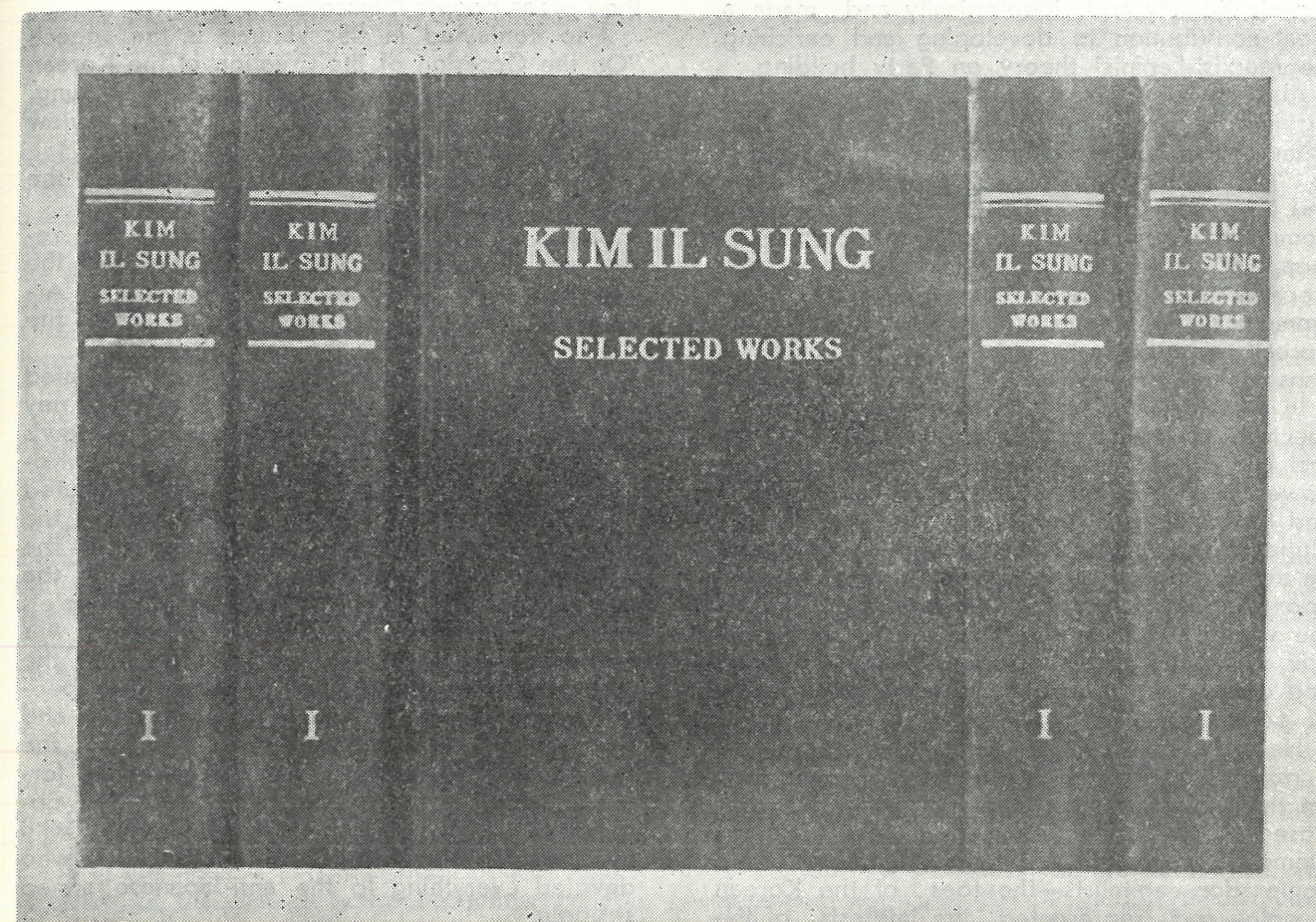
In these writings are shown clearly the original policies and sagacious organizational lines for the founding and strengthening of a revolutionary Marxist-Leninist Party in our country after the liberation and summed up in an all-round way the path of development of our Party into the Workers' Party, a mass political party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, raising it as a pressing demand to establish the organizational principle of the Party and its organizational system as the Party rapidly grew in membership and strength following its founding, put forth the questions of firmly building up the Party's leading organs of all levels, establishing the steel-like discipline within the Party and strengthening Party life of all its members.

Teaching that only by strengthening the cells, the basic organizations of the Party, can it be possible to strengthen the whole Party and increase its militant power, he set forth the task of rearing the Party nuclei as one of the organizational steps for strengthening the cells.

The line of rearing the Party nuclei was a most sagacious measure to consolidate the Party ranks qualitatively in a short space of time in view of the fact that our Party was being developed into a mass political party; it was an original organizational line correctly reflecting the law-given requirements of the building of a mass political party.

Under the condition that our Party had rapidly grown into a mass political party he raised the necessity to strengthen the Party's work of propaganda and ideological education work and indicated the basic direction of ideological education for firmly arming the entire Party members with the unitary ideology of the Party and heightening the class consciousness and voluntary enthusiasm of the popular masses.



The original ideas and theories of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on Party building clarified in these writings constituted a solid foundation for rapidly strengthening and developing our Party, being a creative development of the Marxist-Leninist principle on Party building in conformity with the specific conditions of the building of our Party.

The works "On Some Defects in the Organizational Work of Party Organizations," "On the Improvement of the Party's Organizational Work" and "The Organizational and Ideological Consolidation of the Party Is the Basis of Our Victory" assumed great significance in strengthening and developing our Party and expediting the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War.

In "The Organizational and Ideological Consolidation of the Party Is the Basis of Our Victory" the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the programmatic task of tempering the Party spirit of its members, cementing the unity and cohesion of its ranks and establishing Juche in ideological work.

Raising it as one of the fundamental questions in Party building to steel the Party spirit of its members in this work, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The heightening of Party spirit means for each member of the Workers' Party to be boundlessly loyal to the Party and active in its work, to re-

gard the interests of the revolution and of the Party as his life and soul and subordinate his personal interests to them, defend the interests and principles of the Party any time, anywhere and in whatever conditions, fight uncompromisingly against all hues of anti-Party, counter-revolutionary ideas, lead his organizational life in the Party conscientiously and observe its discipline strictly and always to strengthen the bonds between the Party and the masses." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 377.)

This classical formulation has a great significance in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory on Party building as a general elucidation of the basic criterion for appraising Party spirit and of the basic way of steeling Party spirit.

In this work Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, also called upon the whole Party to unfold a resolute struggle against factional and liberalistic tendencies obstructing the Party's unity and cohesion.

And he taught that it should be made the central task of Party work to do away with thoroughly dogmatism, formalism and national nihilism and solve the practical problems of our revolution from the firm stand of Juche.

This work authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, provided a programmatic guide for strengthening our Party

organizationally and ideologically and made a great contribution to developing and enriching the Marxist-Leninist theory on Party building.

Also contained in this volume are the following important documents concerning the establishment and consolidation of the people's power, "On the Present Political Situation in Korea and the Organization of the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea," "Twenty-Point Platform," "On the Eve of the Historic Democratic Election," "The Political Programme of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and "The Tasks and Role of the Local Organs of Power at the Present Stage."

In these works Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, laid down a correct line of establishing a new form of people's power. Having calculated in detail the character and task, motive power and objects, of the revolution in our country after liberation, he taught on setting up a genuine people's power based upon the united democratic national front led by the working class and embracing various patriotic and democratic political parties and groups, and defined the people's committee as an organ of power of a new form.

He elucidated that the people's committee was a power established by the people themselves on their own initiative, a power which was opposed to the pro-Japanese and pro-American elements, traitors to the nation, landlords and comprador capitalists—the foes of the Korean people—and represented the interests of the working class and all other people, and a most democratic state power in form, and clarified the duties and tasks of the power of proletarian dictatorship and the ways of strengthening power organs commensurate with each stage of the development of the revolution.

In a series of documents contained in this volume such as "The Results of the Agrarian Reform and Future Tasks," "On the Draft of the Labour Law" and "Nationalization of Major Industries—the Foundation for Building an Independent, Sovereign State" are clearly explained our Party's sagacious policies and concrete ways and means of the democratic reforms, summarized the results of the democratic reforms in the northern half of our country and scientifically elucidated the line of converting the northern half into a powerful revolutionary democratic base.

This volume also includes many works clarifying our Party's policies for realizing the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and concrete ways of its realization put forward in each period.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, stressed that the question of Korea can be solved only by the Koreans and none other than the Korean people have the ability or right to solve it, and set forth rational proposals for reunifying the country independently in a peaceful way on the democratic principle by

the Korean people themselves.

Also contained in this volume is the speech "On the Occasion of the Creation of the Korean People's Army" made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at a review of the Korean People's Army.

This work embodies his original idea on the building of the people's armed forces.

In the speech Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, pointed out the significance of the founding of the People's Army and its specific features and set forth the tasks for strengthening the People's Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, stated in this speech that the Korean People's Army was founded to firmly defend from enemy's encroachment the democratic base in north Korea and the revolutionary gains which constituted the foundation for the further promotion of the complete sovereignty and independence of the fatherland on a democratic basis and for the establishment of a unified democratic people's republic. He noted that our People's Army was the genuine people's army organized with the sons and daughters of the Korean working people and which was fighting for the liberation and independence of the Korean nation and for the happiness of the popular masses against the foreign imperialist forces of aggression and domestic reactionary forces; the army formed with the true patriots of Korea as the backbone who devoted everything to the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

"Every Effort for Victory in the War" and "Let Us Resolutely Repulse the U.S. Imperialists' Armed Invasion" contained in this volume are the works dedicated to defending the freedom, independence and honour of the fatherland, and organizing and mobilizing the whole Party and the entire people to victory in the war with all work reorganized in a wartime system to cope with the U.S. imperialist aggressors' armed invasion.

In these works Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, laid bare the aggressive war aims of the U.S. imperialists, defined our war as a fatherland liberation war for defending the independence and freedom of our country and, basing himself on a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis of factors in victory of the war, armed the officers and men of the People's Army and the entire people with a conviction of victory and called them to the decisive struggle against the enemy.

In the early days of economic construction after the enforcement of the democratic reforms, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, upon a correct analysis of the specific conditions of our country and on the basis of the economic programme set forth in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, advanced the line of building an independent national economy.

In his speech "Closing Up the Congress of the Provincial, City and County People's Committees of North Korea" Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"To build an independent democratic state, the basis of an independent economy of one's own nation should be built without fail, and to lay the basis of an independent economy, the national economy should be developed rapidly. Without the basis of an independent economy we can neither achieve independence, nor can we build a state or maintain our existence." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, pp. 124-125.)

The line of building an independent national economy, an embodiment in the economic field of the great Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, was an original line which nobody had ever presented in history; it was a most correct line of economic construction, making it possible to ensure the political independence, prosperity and development of the country, eliminate inequality between nations, achieve national prosperity and to successfully build socialism and communism.

This line was more thoroughly carried through in the postwar period.

The works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, covering the period of the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy hold an important place in this volume as works dedicated to rehabilitation of the war-damaged economy and to the carrying out of the all-round socialist revolution and construction in the northern half.

Right after the armistice our Party was faced with difficult and complex tasks of rapidly rehabilitating and developing the economy and stabilizing and improving the deteriorated livelihood of the people under the conditions that everything was destroyed and everything was short.

Our people were quite at a loss what to begin with and how to do. At such difficult time he clearly indicated the orientation of the postwar rehabilitation and construction in his report "Everything for the Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy" made at the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee on August 5, 1953 shortly after the war ended, thereby brightly illumining the road for our people to follow. With a deep insight into the postwar situation in the country and the prospect of our revolution he set forth an original line of economic construction, the basic line of postwar economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry and, simultaneously with it, developing light industry and agriculture, which no one had ever tried his hand at.

In the report Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, said as follows:

"In postwar economic construction we must follow the line of giving priority to the rehabilitation and development of heavy industry simulta-

neously with development of light industry and agriculture. This alone will enable us to consolidate the economic foundations of our country and improve the people's life in a short period of time." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, p. 401.)

This line laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, was the sagacious line which made it possible to properly determine the basic orientation and order of priority in rehabilitation and construction and to correctly grasp the main link in the whole chain of work and concentrate efforts on it in the complicated postwar situation.

This line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is really new original line, a Juche-oriented line which embodied his great revolutionary ideas in the field of socialist economic construction. The correctness of this line lies in the fact that it is the only correct line based on the proper calculation of the law-given requirements of economic development and actual possibilities in our country; a creative line based on the proper application of the Marxist-Leninist theory on extended reproduction to the specific realities of our country; and a revolutionary line reflecting a firm stand of speedily building an independent national economy in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

"On Our Party's Policy for the Further Development of Agriculture" contained in this volume was of great historic significance in successfully accelerating the agricultural co-operative movement in our country.

On the basis of a concrete analysis of the actual requirements of the development of revolution and all the conditions created in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, put forward a new original policy of agricultural co-operativization, that is, of carrying out the socialist reorganization of the form of economy prior to the technical reconstruction of agriculture, strictly in keeping with the actual conditions of our country and without being restricted by any ready-made formulas or foreign experience. It was a most active and revolutionary line designed to open up a broad avenue for the technical revolution by transforming, first of all, the relations of production on socialist lines and ensuring the rapid progress of the productive forces in accordance with the urgent requirements of the socio-economic development in the northern half and, to build up the revolutionary forces solidly, thereby reinforcing the revolutionary base of the northern half and hastening the nation-wide victory in the revolution.

In this work and a series of other works Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, determined correctly the principles which the Party and the state had to observe in carrying out agricultural cooperativization, the stages and tempo of development of agricultural

cooperativization, the forms and sizes of the cooperatives and so on in conformity with the actual conditions of our country, and clearly worked out the class policy to be observed in agricultural cooperativization and the ways of strengthening the guidance and assistance of the Party and the state.

"Every Effort for the Country's Reunification and Independence and for Socialist Construction in the Northern Half of the Republic" contained in this volume is the theses on the character and tasks of our revolution.

In the theses Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, clearly expounded the character and tasks of the revolution in our country and the ways of its accomplishment, taking into account the new changed situation with the socialist revolution and socialist construction forged ahead in the northern half and the different actual conditions created in the north and the south in the development of the revolution; and he brought the Party members and working people to have a thorough understanding of the prospects of development of the revolution and enhanced their class awakening to firmly reinforce the revolutionary forces.

In this work Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"...The basic tasks of our revolution at the present stage are to overthrow the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism and their ushers and allies—the landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese and pro-American elements, and traitors to the nation in the southern half—and to free the people there from imperialist and feudal oppression and exploitation, thereby achieving the country's reunification along democratic lines and attaining complete national independence." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, pp. 483-484.)

And in the theses he set forth the general tasks for the building of the foundations of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, incisively exposing and criticizing the allegations of the anti-Party factionalists and dogmatists that the revolution in the northern half should not be advanced further until the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was completed on a nation-wide scale.

The theses authored by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung constituted a programmatic guide for our people in their struggle for the reunification and independence of the fatherland and for socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and became a militant banner giving a strong impetus to our revolution and construction which entered a new stage of development after the war.

Besides, the documents "On Further Intensifying the Class Education of the Party Members" and "On Some Questions of Party and State Work in the Present Stage of the Socialist Revolution" contained in this volume are works of

great importance in strengthening Party work, intensifying class education of Party members and of the working people and advancing our revolution and construction.

Especially "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing Juche in Ideological Work," a brilliant work of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung contained in this volume is of special importance in successfully advancing all our revolutionary struggle and construction work. In this document he again elucidated in an all-round way the revolutionary essence of the idea of Juche and the tremendous significance of its establishment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"What is Juche in our Party's ideological work? What are we doing? We are not engaged in any other country's revolution, but precisely in the Korean revolution. This, the Korean revolution, constitutes Juche in the ideological work of our Party. Therefore, all ideological work must be subordinated to the interests of the Korean revolution." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. I, pp. 560-561.)

As for the establishment of Juche, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught later as follows:

"The establishment of Juche means holding fast to the principle of solving for oneself all the problems of the revolution and construction in conformity with the actual conditions at home, and mainly by one's own efforts. This is the realistic and creative stand, opposing dogmatism and applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of the international revolutionary movement to one's country in conformity with its historical conditions and national peculiarities. This is an independent stand of discarding dependence on others, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and solving one's own affairs on one's own responsibility under all circumstances." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 219.)

This programmatic teaching on thoroughly establishing Juche in ideological work brought about a fundamental change in liquidating the evil ideological aftereffects of flunkeyism and dogmatism which had remained long through history in our country, in firmly establishing Juche in all spheres and in embodying the revolutionary principle of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence. It also provided a solid guarantee for defending and creatively developing the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism in the serious struggle against all hues of opportunism that had appeared within the international communist movement.

The works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, covering the postwar period became a powerful ideological weapon organizing and mobilizing the whole Party and the entire people

(Continued on page 36)

A GRANDIOSE PROGRAMME FOR BUILDING SOCIALIST NATIONAL CULTURE

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and the great Leader of revolution, put forward the grandiose programme for building socialist national culture at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Socialism and communism require not only a high level of development of the productive forces but a high cultural standard of the working people. Only when the cultural revolution, along with the technical revolution, is pushed ahead continuously and vigorously, can the complete victory of socialism be hastened and the essential requirements of socialist and communist society be satisfied." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 52.)

In this teaching the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung brilliantly clarified that the cultural revolution as an important component of socialist-communist construction, constitutes one of the central tasks of continued revolution which the Party of the working class should grasp and push forward vigorously without interruption to achieve the complete victory of socialism and meet the essential demand of socialist and communist society.

The idea on building socialist national culture elucidated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, as an important component of his great revolutionary ideas on the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, is a great creative idea reflecting correctly the law-governed requirements of socialist-communist construction.

Only when all the members of society are revolutionized and working-classized, can we eliminate class distinctions, attain the complete victory of socialism and successfully occupy the ideological fortress of communism.

For the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society the cultural revolution along with the ideological and technical revolutions should be vigorously carried out to do away with all varieties of reactionary culture and raise the level of knowledge, culture and technique of all working people up to the advanced level required by socialist and communist society.

It is an important prerequisite to the success-

ful carrying out of the ideological and technical revolutions and the acceleration of socialist construction as a whole to vigorously push ahead with the cultural revolution.

The vigorous acceleration of the cultural revolution especially in the countryside is one of important tasks to be carried out to expedite the complete victory of socialism.

Rural villages lag behind towns not only in the technical and ideological aspects, in the level of economic management and ownership of the means of production but also in the cultural aspect. Unless the cultural level of rural inhabitants comprising not a small part of the members of our society is enhanced, it is impossible to raise the general cultural level of society nor is it possible to eliminate differences between town and country and between the working class and the peasantry in the field of culture, too.

We can neither achieve the final solution of the rural question nor attain successfully the complete victory of socialism without thoroughly carrying out the cultural revolution in the countryside.

To carry out the cultural revolution thoroughly is a task indispensable to the full satisfaction of the essential demand of socialist and communist society.

Socialism and communism demand not only a high degree of ideological consciousness of the working people and a high level of development of the productive forces but a high cultural standard of the working people.

Socialist and communist society is a society where all working people lead an abundant and civilized life. And in communist society there is no difference between mental and physical labour. Therefore, communist society demands that not only technicians, specialists, scientists but workers, peasants and all other members of society be possessed of a high degree of knowledge and technique and cultural attainments.

It is an urgent demand of the development of our socialist construction at present and of the prevailing situation to vigorously push ahead with the cultural revolution.

We are confronted now with a worthwhile task to further consolidate and develop the established socialist system and carry out the revolution continuously and thoroughly in all spheres to attain the complete victory of so-

cialism. The rapid progress of socialist construction and the enormous tasks of the Six-Year Plan call for training more technicians and specialists and elevating the general technical and cultural levels of the working people.

And the militant task to smash the reactionary cultural infiltration by the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists and their stooges is also facing us.

Only when the cultural revolution is thoroughly carried out, can we prevent the infiltration of all sorts of reactionary cultural trends and realize the ideological and technical revolutions successfully.

All this bespeaks that the vigorous acceleration of the cultural revolution is an important revolutionary task we should hold fast to and push forward to hasten the complete victory of socialism.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant idea that in order to achieve the complete victory of socialism after the establishment of the socialist system and satisfy the essential demand of socialist and communist society the cultural revolution, along with the ideological and technical revolutions, should be continuously and vigorously pushed ahead, is a revolutionary idea that has clarified in an all-round way the basic duty of the proletarian dictatorship in the building of socialism and communism and the ways and means of its fulfilment; an immortal creative idea that has developed and enriched newly the Marxist-Leninist theory on the cultural revolution.

Having clarified the law-governed process of the building of socialist national culture Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, put forward the task for building socialist culture in an ingenious way.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"We must unfold a vigorous ideological battle in the domain of cultural construction to thoroughly prevent the imperialist cultural infiltration and overcome the tendency of restorationism, thereby more rapidly developing all branches of socialist cultural construction including education, science, literature and art on a wholesome basis." (Ibid., p. 55.)

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, it is a lawful requirement of the building of socialist national culture to struggle against the outmoded culture of the exploiter society and reactionary capitalist culture.

The cultural revolution is a serious struggle to smash all that is capitalistic and outdated in the sphere of culture and ensure an all-round victory for all that is socialistic and communistic in this field.

Inasmuch as socialist culture represents the class interests of the working class and is a culture congenial to the intrinsic nature of socialist society, it does never tolerate bourgeois and feudalistic elements, however trivial, in itself. It is, therefore, the lawful requirement of the building of socialist national culture to fight against all varieties of outdated culture of the exploiter society and all trends of reactionary culture.

Particularly, under the socialist system there is no socio-economic source that engenders outmoded, reactionary culture. But so long as imperialism remains, reactionary bourgeois culture may penetrate from without and the outdated backward culture rooted deep over long years may revive from within.

This bespeaks that the building of socialist national culture is impossible without unfolding a serious class struggle against all that is wornout and reactionary. It is, therefore, the first and foremost task of the cultural revolution to combat imperialist cultural infiltration and restorationism.

Cultural infiltration now is one of the principal methods employed by the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism in the execution of their neo-colonialist policy and serves their policy of overseas aggression. The imperialists indulge in cultural infiltration along with undisguised armed intervention and economic penetration. The imperialists craftily seek to spread bourgeois culture, obliterate the national culture of other countries, paralyze the people's consciousness of national independence and their revolutionary spirit and demoralize and degenerate people through cultural infiltration.

Especially due to the ideological and cultural infiltration by U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, in South Korea at present our national culture is wantonly trampled underfoot. The U.S. imperialists maliciously resort to every conceivable means to infiltrate their reactionary culture even into the northern half of the Republic.

Under these circumstances, unless imperialist cultural infiltration is checked thoroughly, socialist national culture cannot be developed on a sound basis nor can the socialist gains firmly be defended.

We must, therefore, direct the spearhead of the cultural revolution, first of all, against the cultural infiltration by the imperialists so as to thoroughly check the infiltration of the corrupt "Yankee culture," Japanese way of life and fashions and all the other reactionary culture, and prevent the reactionary bourgeois elements, however trivial, from reviving within us.

It is imperative to battle against the trends of restorationism while preventing imperialist cultural infiltration.

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified, restorationism is an anti-Marxist ideological trend which restores and glorifies the things of the past uncritically in disregard of the demand of the times and the class principle.

The culture created in the old exploiter society, however progressive it may be, cannot go beyond the demand and limit of society of the period.

The backward culture of old society cannot satisfy the cultural demand of new socialist, communist type of man in the era of revolution nor can it conform to his ideology, sentiments and aesthetic sense.

But the old culture formed over thousands of years in the exploiter society remains deeply rooted in ideological consciousness and custom of life of people and so it persists for a long time even after the establishment of the socialist system. Therefore, the problem of the attitude on the heritages of national culture is an important one which should be settled correctly to develop new socialist national culture on a sound basis.

If the outmoded, backward things of the past are blindly copied, idealized and embellished on the pretext of taking over the heritages of national culture, it cannot give any help towards the building of socialist culture, and moreover, unsound culture will revive and reactionary bourgeois ideology and feudalistic Confucian ideas will grow in the minds of the people, thereby impeding the building of socialist national culture greatly.

Therefore, in order to build revolutionary socialist national culture, we must discard the backward, reactionary things among the heritages of national culture of the past and inherit and develop the progressive and popular things critically in conformity to the realities of socialism of today.

Experience shows that if a relentless struggle is not waged against imperialist cultural infiltration and restorationism and if these are tolerated to the slightest degree at present, socialist national culture cannot develop on a sound basis nor can the revolutionary gains be defended, and there may be a grave loss in socialist-communist construction.

All this shows that the fight against the imperialist cultural infiltration and the trends of restorationism reflects the law-governed process of the building of socialist national culture and constitutes one of the fundamental problems affecting the success of socialist-communist construction.

The line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, on directing the

spearhead of the cultural revolution against imperialist cultural infiltration and fighting against restorationism is based on a profound scientific analysis of the crafty neo-colonialist aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists, the counter-revolutionary poisonous effect of restorationism, an anti-Marxist ideological trend, and of the rich practical experience of socialist cultural construction. And it is an original line giving a new exposition of the basic principle and orientation of the building of socialist culture.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, set forth the grandiose programmatic tasks to be carried out in education, science, literature and art and in all other realms of socialist cultural construction.

This is a militant programme for hastening the complete victory of socialism, a great programme of socialist cultural construction which human beings have never experienced before.

Indeed, the original idea, theory and policies of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius of the revolution, on the cultural revolution indicate in an all-round way the only correct Marxist-Leninist road to the successful building, flowering and development of socialist national culture.

Especially, the programmatic tasks in the realm of culture set forth in his report to the Fifth Congress of our Party clearly show how the Party and the state of the working class should fulfil the cultural revolution to hasten the complete victory of socialism and successfully capture the material and ideological fortresses, the two fortresses to be seized without fail on the road to socialism and communism, in the stage in which the socialist system has been established and socialist construction is further developed in depth.

The brilliant idea and theory, original policies of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the building of socialist national culture are a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon for accelerating more dynamically the onward movement of our people towards socialism and communism, and constitute an outstanding contribution to originally developing and enriching the Marxist-Leninist theory on socialist cultural construction.

Our people will arm themselves more firmly with the *Juche* idea, the great revolutionary idea of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius of revolution and the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, and realize with credit his grandiose programme on socialist cultural construction, thereby hastening the complete victory of socialism and the nation-wide victory of our revolution.

COMRADE KIM IL SUNG, THE GREAT LEADER OF REVOLUTION, LED THE FATHERLAND LIBERATION WAR OF OUR PEOPLE TO A SHINING VICTORY

The Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people which lasted from June 1950 to July 1953, was a life-and-death struggle deciding whether to defend the independence of the fatherland and the honour of the nation or fall into U.S. imperialist colonial slavery. And it was the severest trial for the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists who had ignited the aggressive war against the Korean people mobilized to the Korean front huge armed forces more than two million strong, including one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of their air force, and the greater part of their Pacific Fleet, troops of their 15 satellite countries and the South Korean puppet army as well as large quantities of up-to-date combat equipment and materials and resorted to all barbarous methods and means of warfare, in a desperate effort to bring our people to their knees.

But our people and the People's Army under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, withstood all difficulties and ordeals heroically and won a great victory by dealing an annihilating blow at the aggressors.

The war history of the world had never seen a war like the Korean war in which a nation fought and defeated a strong enemy, superior in military technique and unrivalled in ferociousness.

The Korean people could win the historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War entirely thanks to the superb military thought, brilliant strategy and tactics and sagacious leadership of the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategic genius.

The outstanding Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, as Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Chairman of the Military Com-

mission and as Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army, led the Party, the Government, the army and the people for war victory bearing all heavy burdens of war on his shoulders, and standing himself in the van.

The historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was, before anything else, a shining victory for the great Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution. It was his great Juche idea that ran through his distinguished military thought, brilliant strategy and tactics and wise leadership in the period of the Fatherland Liberation War.

Already in the early days of the war he said as follows:

"Our problems should be solved by ourselves, no matter who may help us and how. The masters are we, the Korean people. The masters should make more efforts." (The Just Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean People for Freedom and Independence, 1954 ed. p. 142.)

In a war against foreign invaders, as was taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, the decisive factor of victory lies in the internal forces of the country, though external support is also important. If a country, however it may be small, establishes Juche and resolutely fights believing in and relying on the strength of its people, it can defeat any imperialist aggressors.

The stand of Juche that the masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people and accordingly, they should defend the revolutionary gains by their own efforts and solve every problem in war in conformity with the actual conditions of their country is the fundamental stand held fast to by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, from the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. He firmly adhered to this Juche-motivated stand during the whole period of the Fatherland Liberation War and splendidly embod-

ied it in all work of leading the Party, the army and the people and, thereby, led the war to victory by overcoming the numerical and technical superiority of U.S. imperialism with political and ideological, strategic and tactical superiority.

Based on his great idea of Juche, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, made scientific analysis of the prevailing military and political situation and the balance of forces between the enemy and us, and put forth superb strategic and tactical lines at every stage and in each period of the war and carried them out with success. Thus, he firmly took the initiative in the war and shattered the aggressive schemes of the U.S. imperialists at every step ensuring victory after victory in the front.

At the first stage of war he put forward and carried into effect the strategic line of frustrating the enemy's armed invasion and swiftly switching over to the counter-offensive to wipe out the main forces of the enemy with a high degree of mobility and successive blows before the U.S. imperialist aggressors could bring in large troops in reinforcement and of liberating the people of the southern half of the country. Thus the units of the People's Army attained shining war results by liberating more than 90 per cent of the whole territory of the southern half and over 92 per cent of its population.

At the second stage of the war, he, in view of the new situation created owing to the U.S. imperialists' desperate armed invasion on a larger scale, set forth and splendidly carried into effect the strategic line of ensuring the strategic retreat of the main forces of the People's Army by retarding the enemy's advance and gaining time on the one hand and, on the other, of organizing new reserve units to form strong counter-offensive forces.

Even while organizing the difficult temporary strategic retreat, he worked out a plan for the counter-offensive and saw to it that the second front was formed behind the enemy line with a part of the main force of the People's Army to unfold a large-scale operation in the enemy's rear.

At the third stage of the war in which the People's Army went over to the counter-attack he advanced and successfully implemented the strategic line of driving the enemy to the south of the 38th Parallel and weakening his strength through continued battles of attrition, while making all preparations for the final victory in the war. And he led the units operating on the second front to strike hard at the back of the enemy in concert with the front line units on the counter-offensive.

At the fourth stage of the war in which the front was fixed in the main, he laid down and successfully carried into practice the strategic line of building strong defence positions and launching positive operations in defence of the positions, holding out areas in our hands and incessantly knocking the enemy out of action and, on the other hand, gaining time to further strengthen the fighting capacity of the People's Army and consolidate the rear so as to create every condition for the final victory in the war.

santly knocking the enemy out of action and, on the other hand, gaining time to further strengthen the fighting capacity of the People's Army and consolidate the rear so as to create every condition for the final victory in the war.

The battle for liberating Taejon, the battle for defending Height 1,211 and many other battles which had been fought under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, fully demonstrated the invincible vitality of his outstanding strategy and tactics and commanding art.

In July 1950 the U.S. imperialist aggressors who were fleeing in the face of the heroic advance of the Korean People's Army deployed their main force, the 24th Division, in Taejon, an important military strategic point, in a vain attempt to check the advance of the People's Army and carry out their initial plan of aggression with the reinforcements of the 1st Cavalry Division and the 25th Division that were being sent from Japan.

Having seen through the enemy's scheme, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, mapped out the operational plan of encircling the Taejon district with the People's Army units and wiping out the U.S. 24th Division before the arrival of enemy's reinforcements. Following his operational plan, the combined People's Army units made a detour and advanced to the south of Taejon with a high degree of manoeuvre to block the enemy's retreat, and launched the general offensive, with the result that the U.S. 24th Division was annihilated and a great number of puppet troops knocked out of action. The battle was the model of the modern encircling operation in which diversified tactics and methods of war such as frontal attack, siege, swift manoeuvre and detour, ambush and assault, were applied subtly in a comprehensive manner.

In 1951, the U.S. imperialist aggressors launched the "summer and autumn offensives." While pretending to start a big offensive in the western sector of the front, they massed huge forces in the eastern sector of the front in an attempt to seize the northern half of the Republic at a stretch in co-operation with their units to be landed on the east coast.

Having perceived the crafty scheme of the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, instructed that some of our defence units should be moved from the west coast quickly to the eastern sector of the front and, at the same time, a strong zone of defence be formed in the area of Height 1,211 where the enemy's large-scale attack was expected. While directing the battle on Height 1,211 in person, he prepared strong reserve units and reinforced the defence of the east coast ever stronger.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors took offensive with their huge forces concentrated on Height 1,211 but could not make even a breakthrough. The combatants of the Korean People's



Gallant People's Army soldiers on the hill shouting "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" in celebration of the victory in the war

Army under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, fought heroically in large-scale operations to annihilate the U.S. imperialist aggressors and honourably defended the height of their fatherland, frustrating the enemy's offensive completely.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, created and adroitly applied various original military arts to suit the characteristics of modern warfare and the actual conditions of our country, such as immediate counter-attack against a surprise attack by the enemy, successive striking actions, the formation of a second front behind the enemy line, the strengthening of mountain battles and night battles, the combination of regular and guerilla warfare, co-ordination of large and small units operations, positive position-defence battle and assault based on the fortified tunnel system, snipers' movement, the intensive use of artillery fire and activities of mobile guns in mountain areas, the air-craft hunters' team movement and tank hunters' team movement, etc.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, had the combat might of the People's Army strengthened in every possible way throughout the whole period of the war.

He said that it is man, not technique, that plays the decisive role in war, and technique becomes powerful only when the people master it and wage a just struggle, and that what is basic to

enhancing the might of a revolutionary army is to arm it politically and ideologically, and always paid deep attention to equipping the People's Army firmly with the ideology of our Party and with indomitable revolutionary spirit. He taught that only when its political and ideological superiority was combined with modern military technique, could a revolutionary army display really great power, and even in the arduous conditions of the war he took measures for the steady improvement and strengthening of the technical equipment of the People's Army and meticulously directed its men and officers to be fully versed in military science and technique.

On the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, a series of creative measures were taken to establish Party organizations and political organs in the army, train and re-educate large numbers of commanding officers and political cadres of all services and arms and to unfold the model company creation movement, which was of great significance in augmenting the combat capacity of the People's Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, frequently visited the front at all risks to see the People's Army units, get acquainted with the situation there and put forward concrete tasks for them and led the men and officers of the People's Army to fresh victories. Moreover, he paid particular attention to the life and health of the army men, showing warm care for

them, and inspired and encouraged them to redouble their courage and fight with confidence in victory under whatever difficult conditions.

It was entirely thanks to the superb strategy and tactics and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, that the men and officers of our People's Army could defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors at every battle, displaying peerless braveness and mass heroism during the whole period of the war.

During the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, steadily strengthened the Workers' Party of Korea, the militant General Staff in the Korean revolution, organizationally and ideologically to enhance its leading role constantly, and took measures for consolidating the rear, thereby firmly guaranteeing victory in the war.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, taught:

"Today, victory in the liberation war of the Korean people, a war which is decisive of the fate of the country, entirely depends on the united power of our Party and its guiding role."

(Kim Il Sung, Selected Works,

Vol. I, p. 392.)

It constituted a decisive guarantee for all victories to strengthen the Party and enhance its leading role in the crucible of war.

Only by fortifying the Party is it possible to ensure the unitary guidance of the Leader in all work at the front and in the rear and successfully organize and mobilize every effort in the struggle for war victory, following the strategic and tactical line put forth by the Leader.

Even when the situation was complex and difficult during the Fatherland Liberation War, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, called the third, fourth and fifth plenums of the Party Central Committee and took positive steps to strengthen and develop the Party into an invincible one.

In the trying days of war powerful struggles were waged under his personal guidance thoroughly to establish the unitary ideology of the Party and strengthen steel-like discipline, oppose dogmatism and flunkeyism and establish Juche in the military sphere, elevate the Party spirit of the Party members, liquidate the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factional elements and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Party ranks. Through these struggles the militant power of our Party and its leading role were steadily strengthened, the vanguard role of the Party members on the front and in the rear enhanced remarkably.

Even in the difficult days of war our Party rallied the masses of broad strata more firmly around the Leader. And our Party, as the militant General Staff of our revolution, vigorously organized and mobilized our people in the sacred struggle for the final victory of the war, success-

Miserable U.S. imperialist troops of aggression who suffered ignominious defeat in the Korean war



fully tiding over all difficulties and hardships which stood on the way of it, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, also said:

"The solidity of rear which is one of the permanent factors deciding the fate of war constitutes the basis that determines the other permanent factors." ("On Our Revolution and Tasks of the People's Army," p. 23.)

In modern warfare, as was taught by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, the solidity of rear constitutes one of the main factors in winning war and the foundation for increasing the military power of the country and the fighting efficiency of its armed forces. Only when rear is built strong, is it possible to ensure the sufficient, continuous supply of human resources and material means needed for war and assure victories in the front with credit.

At the outbreak of the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, placed all work on a warfooting, and put forward a wise policy for consolidating the rear and organized and mobilized the whole Party and the entire people for its successful implementation.

He saw to it that the role of the people's power organs was elevated and the political and ideological unity of the popular masses based on worker-peasant alliance strengthened further, so as to give full scope to the great superiority and inexhaustible vitality of the people's democratic system.

In view of the conditions of war he took measures to fortify the class position in the rural areas and concentrate all efforts on rural work and, at the same time, to increase war-time supply and production fully to meet the demand of the front.

Despite the enemy's bombing continuing day and night, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, called at factories and rural villages to guide Party-cell meetings, talk with workers and peasants about state affairs and inspire them with firm confidence in victory in the war. Even in the difficult conditions of war, he took all possible steps for stabilizing the livelihood of the entire people. In the meantime, clearly foreseeing the victorious future of the country he boldly pushed ahead with the preparations for postwar rehabilitation and construction and socialist construction.

Under his wise guidance our rear was converted into a powerful base for ensuring victory in the front and our people, firmly convinced of the final victory in the war, strove day and night for wartime production and supported the front, going through rains of shells and bombs.

As seen above, the Korean people could win victory in the Fatherland Liberation War because they enjoyed the all-conquering, sagacious lead-

ership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, who had accumulated rich experience in the prolonged revolutionary war against the Japanese imperialist invaders and who possessed great revolutionary ideas and theories, brilliant military strategy, iron will, extraordinary revolutionary sweep and lofty virtues.

By leading the Fatherland Liberation War to a shining victory Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of revolution, enabled the Korean people to defend with honour the freedom and independence of their country and the revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the enemy and to firmly safeguard the eastern outpost of socialism and peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. By leading the Fatherland Liberation War of our people to a brilliant victory, he humbled the pride of U.S. imperialism which had been boasting of the "strongest" in the world, smashed to atoms the myth about its "mightiness," thereby starting it on the skids, and greatly inspired hundreds of millions of people over the world in their struggle for national independence and freedom and opened up a new era for the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The victory of the Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War demonstrated far and wide that our people and the People's Army, led by the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, were invincible; it showed clearly that no force could conquer a people who have risen for the freedom, independence and progress of their country, holding their own destiny in their hands, under the wise guidance of a great leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, taught:

"We are striving to prevent war, but we are never afraid of it. If the imperialists jump at us by force of arms, we shall destroy the aggressors to a man so that they may not return home alive." (Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, p. 74.)

In the future, too, as in the past, our people will never allow the U.S. imperialists to provoke them even a little. Any aggressors can be defeated by our people who enjoy the sagacious leadership of the great Leader and possess the mighty independent economy and an all-people defence system with the People's Army as its core.

Our people are filled with firm resolves to increase the self-defensive capacity of the country in every way in the future, too, upholding the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and thus to shatter any surprise attack by the enemy decisively, safeguard the socialist gains firmly and defend the eastern outpost of socialism impregably.

Chang Sok Hun

Introduction of Water Service in Our Countryside

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows at the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea:

"The countryside must be provided with water service which is of great importance for better living conditions of the rural population."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, proposed to introduce the water service into our countryside as one of the measures to eliminate the distinctions between the town and the countryside, particularly, between the urban and rural inhabitants in their living standards and conditions, which still remain in our country, and to remove the backwardness of our countryside.

The policy on the introduction of water service into the countryside presented by our fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has great significance in improving the living conditions of rural inhabitants, extricating rural women from the heavy burdens of household drudgery as early as possible and ensuring a more sanitary and cultured life to all the rural population. In our country water pipe will be laid on in a few years ahead in all the rural villages. Service water will go preferentially to those co-operative farms and villages which are in shortage of water and which have water of no good quality or get drinking water from afar.

The introduction of water service into the countryside is another manifestation of the profound love and deep solicitude shown to the peasantry by our fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The fatherly Leader who is always directing meticulous care to our people in order that they have no inconveniences in life embracing them in his bosom for over 40 years since he set out on the road of revolution in his early days has shown constant concern for the improvement of the living condition of our peasants.

In the arduous and complex period of post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction our fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave on-the-spot guidance to Migok-ri in Pongsan County. In the course of his guidance he found that the inhabitants were suffering from shortage of drinking water and, feeling sorry for it, earnestly instructed to lay on water pipes.

The Leader personally selected the site for a water tower and gave meticulous instructions as to the ways and means for the water-supply project and stressed the necessity of introducing water service into all our rural villages in the future.

The Leader's far-reaching plan is now translated into reality.

Water service was introduced to Ripsok village in Mundok County, South Pyongan Province, according to the on-the-spot guidance in 1963 of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader. Now

people of that village are leading a sanitary and cultured life and have much to say about the great solicitude of the Leader, reflecting on their past life. From olden times the inhabitants in this locality were put to inconveniences due to the want of water and its bad quality. So the locality was regarded unfit for human habitation. However deep they dug they could hardly see water. Before liberation its population had no alternative but to drink the rain water and standing water or they had to go to a neighbouring village to get water, covering a distance of some 4 kilometres and awaiting their turn there for one or two hours. And what is worse, as the water was not good to drink, they suffered from endemics and sometime it took a toll of their lives.

But thanks to the deep solicitude of the Leader they constructed a reservoir and laid on distribution pipes. And they are now supplied with purified and sterilized water at all time.

In Osudok situated on the highland at the north-western tip of our country, which was also regarded unfit for human habitation due to the lack of water, drinking water is now amply supplied through pumping installations set up in seven or eight stages under the profound care of the fatherly Leader. In September 1964 the fatherly Leader visited the village and saw that the state undertook the pumping project for lifting water up to the place 500 metres high for the conveniences of a small number of inhabitants and appropriated enormous funds, materials and labour forces for the project.

Water service is also introduced in Mirudung in Singye and Migok-ri in Pongsan County where a short spell of dry days caused inconveniences in life.

Now that the fatherly Leader has instructed to introduce the water supply to the countryside in all-round way to improve the living conditions of the peasantry, an energetic struggle is being unfolded to lay water pipes in all our rural villages.

The co-op farmers in Oguk-ri, Anak County, who had risen up as one in response to the instruction of the Leader, completed water supply works in a few months getting the material aid and technical assistance from the state.

The villages with water pipes laid on are being multiplied, and water works are progressing across the country—in mountain villages in Kangwon Province where they had to cross a pass to get drinking water, in rural villages in plains where only natural water was available and even in highlands where even grass did not grow due to the lack of water.

In the near future all our rural villages will have water supply. Then our rural inhabitants enjoy water service as the urban dwellers do and lead a happier life, more hygienic and cultured, and our socialist modern countryside will take on a new look.

The Motherland Warmly Embraces Our Compatriots Who Have Returned Home by the Sea Route Reopened by the Fatherly Leader

With the reopening of the sea route of repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan thanks to the parental solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the repatriation boat, the first after its resumption, anchored at Chongjin port on May 16 carrying the 156th batch of compatriots returning from Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their glorious fatherland.

With a warm kindred feeling our people enthusiastically welcomed the compatriots returning to the bosom of the socialist fatherland which is ever prospering and thriving under the wise guidance of the fatherly Leader.

The repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan, which the people all over the world call with admiration "a 20th century miracle without precedent in history," and "great exodus of people from capitalism to socialism," has been resumed after three years of suspension since December 25, 1967, due to the subversive machinations of the enemy of humanitarianism. This is a great event showing once again to the whole world the unfathomable benevolent love and concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, for our people and his lofty virtues.

That day the streets of Chongjin and its wharf were colourfully decorated as on a national holiday to meet our compatriots returning to the bosom of the longed-for motherland, putting an end once and for all to the shameful life in a foreign land.

Respectfully put up in the central part of the wharf was the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the heart and supreme brain of the Korean revolution, who has led our people solely along the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation and weathering out all storms for nearly half a century since he embarked upon the path of the revolution in his early years, and the great Sun of the nation who has clearly indicated in each stage of the development of the revolution the orientation and ways to be followed by the overseas citizens and shown immeasurably profound

love for them.

The portrait was flanked on both sides by the slogans: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

Over the wharf the blue-and-red coloured national flags of the D.P.R.K. with a radiant five-pointed star and flags of five colours were fluttering in the spring breeze of May as if greeting the return home of our kindred brothers and sisters and put up there were slogans: "Let us thoroughly arm ourselves with the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Let us defend with our lives the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung!" "Let us thoroughly implement the decisions of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea!" and streamers bearing the words: "Warm welcome to the return home of our nationals from Japan!" and "Long live the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland!"

There were also hung picture boards showing the firm spirit of our people who are fighting to throw into the South Sea the sworn enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea, unify the fatherland and hasten the day when the 40 million fellow countrymen will live a harmonious life in one and the same land.

Sea-gulls were wheeling over the wharf as if rejoicing over this day and waves were rolling joyously as if welcoming the return home of our compatriots from Japan. The Chongjin wharf was packed with citizens who turned out from early morning to welcome our kinsfolk returning to the benevolent fatherland after frustrating all sorts of subversive manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and their lackeys, Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

People were loudly singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and revolutionary songs, and the welcome music was played for the homecoming compatriots; some were waiting with great animation their homecoming dear parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends; students and youths were dancing to the tune of a rhythmic flow of light music. Their faces all were brimming over with

great emotion and joy.

Waiting for the arrival of the repatriation boat together with citizens on the wharf were Comrade Kim Man Gum, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet; Pak Sin Dok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Religious Chongu Party; Ko Jun Taek, President member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Han Sok Jin, Director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs; and other cadres and functionaries of central and local Party and government organs and public organizations.

At the wharf which turned into a sea of people and on the high buildings and on Mt. Chonma, people keep their eyes upon the horizon of the East Sea all the time. Eventually, a dot appeared dimly on the sea-line. At the moment there was a burst of cheers: "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our Party and the 40 million Korean people!" there was a vigorous wave of a sea of the flags of the Republic and flower bunches.

A pilotboat carrying the warm patriotic feelings of the welcoming masses was leaving the pier to meet the first repatriation resumption boat.

Resounding to the ship approaching slowly were the loud chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and revolutionary songs.

Filled with emotion and joy, the welcoming crowds shouted *manse* (Hurrah) at the top of their voices and sang songs. Among them were workers of factories and enterprises who, upholding the magnificent programme set forth by the fatherly Leader at the 5th Congress of the Party, had been unfolding a grand struggle of labour to fulfil the tasks for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan before April 15 next year and turned out after they had finished their assignments for the day by the previous night, upon hearing the glad news of the coming of the first repatriation resumption boat; housewives who had arranged in good order even utensils in the kitchens of modern dwellings for the

coming returnees from Japan lest there should be any inconvenience in their new life; and even young boys and girls who were eager to be the first to invite sons and daughters of the compatriots coming back home from Japan to the seat next to them in their classrooms and study together.

Also, present there were compatriots who, back in the homeland already long before, were leading a happy, worth-while life with nothing more to desire in the world.

The nearer the boat came, the higher the cheers went up. On the boat was seen a deep blue-and-red flag of the Republic fluttering in the sea wind in the glaring sunlight.

Now the faces of home-coming compatriots standing on the deck became plainly visible. They too were all sending up cheers on the deck, waving flags.

The fellow countrymen who would soon set foot on the dear soil were singing loudly the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," looking with deep emotion at mountains and rivers of their fatherland which had turned into a powerful socialist industrial state under the sagacious leadership of the fatherly Leader.

The boat slowly went alongside the pier, turning her bows slowly to the right.

The orchestra band struck up a grand welcome music and the welcoming crowds sent up earth-shaking cheers.

Voices were heard calling to parents and brothers and sisters both from the boat and from the wharf.

"My, aren't you Gun Si over there?"

A mother who was said coming from Osaka cried out in a choking voice when she found her son cheering on the wharf.

Now the boat cast anchor. Thousands of five colour tapes were thrown onto the boat and confetti showered to form an artificial rainbow that presented a beautiful scene in the wharf.

Amid the enthusiastic cheers of the multitudes, the returnees, with tears of emotion in their eyes, alighted from the ship, preceded by Li Yong Ha, head, and Shin Bae Gun, deputy head, of the group of compatriots returning home by the first ship after the resumption of the repatriation service. Among them were those carrying ashes of their fathers and husbands with them.

The members of the delegation of

the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who had been to Japan for the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan also returned by the repatriation boat.

The returnees waving pennants, their eyes brimming with tears of emotion, were unable to repress their boundless joy and excitement upon returning to the bosom of their motherland.

How much they pined for their fatherland!

The compatriots had gone to Japan across the Korean Straits, shedding tears of blood with sorrow of a ruined people. Now they have set foot in the soil of the motherland, with a great hope and due national pride of being citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, after many years of hard life. Admiringly looking at the changed landscape and the people in the homeland, they knew too well that the existence of the fatherland of today which had been turned into a mighty socialist industrial state and the new road of boundless happiness and hope for them owed to the wise guidance of the fatherly Leader.

That was why they extended deep gratitude with ardent feelings of fidelity to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the

The Chongjin Port is seething with the people who are greeting with cheers and warm feeling of kinship our compatriots returning to the bosom of the fatherland from Japan thanks to the profound solicitude of the fatherly Leader.



respected and beloved Leader, who brought them today's glory and joy, and reverentially wished him a long life in good health, looking up to his portrait, and hardened their determination to become faithful revolutionary soldiers of the fatherly Leader and keep their today's happiness for ever in bloom.

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who was ever worried about the status of the overseas compatriots who had been subjected to all sorts of maltreatment and national contempt while suffering from hunger and non-rights as a stateless nation in the past, provided Korean residents in Japan with the citizenship of the Republic and all the democratic national rights including the rights to live and learn, showing them great love and solicitude.

The Leader shattered at every step the vicious machinations of the enemy to frustrate the conclusion of the repatriation agreement and the extension of the term of its validity, and made it possible for our compatriots in Japan to return to their glorious fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, already in 155 batches. This is not all. He showed infinite concern to realize the desire of our compatriots who are yet to be embraced to the bosom of the fatherland.

It is an expression of the benign fatherly Leader's warm love for and deep trust in the Korean citizens in Japan and is the fruition of his wise leadership that they could return to the bosom of their socialist fatherland.

So at this moment when even the rough East Sea went down as if to sing and dance for this emotional day, people shout at the top of their voices: "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" and sang loudly the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" which they simply would like to repeat without end.

Cadres who were on hand to meet the returnees warmly shook hands with them one by one when they got off the boat.

Lovely girls rushed forward and presented bunches of flowers carrying the feelings of compatriotic love to the head and deputy-head of the group of compatriots returning home.

An emotional reunion took place on the wharf between the repatriates and their parents, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends under the shower of five color tapes and confetti.

They hugged each other, unable to repress their boundless emotion, joy and excitement.

Young men carried on their shoulders the head and deputy-head of the group of returnees, elbowing their way through the sea of flowers.

Women labour innovators pinned flowers of welcome on the breasts of the returnees who were ushered into the resting place on the wharf.

Compatriot Yang Gi Ok said as follows:

"It has been a great pride for us, who had been dejected going through all bitters of life in the past, to lead a life as full-fledged citizens of the D.P.R.K. which maintains its dignity over the world, under the warm love shown us by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Sun of the nation. But now, as you see, we have today returned to the bosom of the fatherly Leader whom we never forget, awake or asleep. Words fail to express this joy. We only feel a lump in our throats.

"Along with the fellow countrymen in the homeland, our family deem it the happiest and most proud thing to have the great Leader and live a life together, and are filled with firm resolve to lead a worthwhile life for the Leader as long as we are alive and to devote our all to the Leader if need be."

Then a meeting welcoming the compatriots who returned by the 156th batch was held at the resting place on the wharf.

Director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs made a welcome speech at the meeting.

In his speech, he enthusiastically welcomed with the warmest compatriotic love the fellow countrymen who had discarded a shameful life in the alien land once and for all and were embraced in the bosom of the

benevolent socialist fatherland they had longed for even in dreams, thanks to the fathomless affection and parental care shown by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

After quoting the following words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader: "We were forced to live separated from each other in the past when misfortunes fell upon our country, but there is no reason for us to live separated today when we have the fatherland whose power is held by the people and which is guided by the Party," he stressed that the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who pays utmost care to the compatriots in Japan with the feeling of a real parent thinking more of a far-away child than of the one at his feet, took every possible measure to re-open the blocked sea route of repatriation, feeling sorry more than anyone else for the suspension of the repatriation which had been caused by the manoeuvres of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

There was a burst of stormy applause in the meeting place when the speaker extended the greatest honour and gratitude to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who always leads our people to the one road of victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and showing compatriots in Japan a kindred love and care all the time, has their desire to return home realized, and wished him good health and a long life.

He pointed out that the returnees who had already been embraced in the bosom of the fatherland were enjoying a worthwhile life with nothing more to desire in the world, under the warm love and solicitude of the fatherly Leader, the love and solicitude higher than the mountain and deeper than the sea, and were making a great contribution to the building of a rich and strong socialist fatherland. He said that the compatriots who returned this time would also start a new worthwhile life in the Leader's warm bosom together with the people at home.

In conclusion he expressed the firm conviction that the repatriates would repay with loyalty the deep love and parental solicitude of the fatherly Leader who brought the joy and glory of today to them, by participating in the worthwhile struggle to build up a rich and powerful socialist country, and devoting all their wisdom and talents to the sacred cause of making our socialist system flourish further and bringing happiness to the generations to come.

Then, the head of the group of compatriots returning home spoke.

On behalf of the entire compatriots who returned home by the first ship after the resumption of the repatriation service, he cordially offered the first greetings of the returnees to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Sun of the nation, and extended the highest honour and the warmest thanks to the Leader.

Also, he expressed his heartfelt thanks to the compatriots in the homeland who welcomed them so fervently with a burning compatriotic love.

Quoting the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader: "To return to their homeland is a legitimate national right of the Korean citizens in Japan which no one is entitled to deprive them of," he emphasized that it was thanks to the warm love of the Leader for the Korean citizens in Japan that the sea route of the repatriation operation, their ardent desire, has been reopened after breaking through all difficulties in the way.

He stressed that the returnees would arm themselves thoroughly with the invincible idea of *Juche* of the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, defend and safeguard him politically and ideologically with their lives in any storm, and devote their all to the struggle for the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland and the reunification of the country so as to live up without fail to the great favour and love of the fatherly Leader, deeper than the sea and higher than the mountain.

Concluding his speech, he sincerely wished good health and a long life to the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and the benevolent father of the returned citizens, conveying the feelings of loyalty of the returnees who have been embraced in the bosom of the fatherland by the first repatriation resumption boat.

When the speeches were over, the returnees all rose to their feet and repeatedly shouted with their both hands held high: "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

WE WOMEN ARE MASTERS OF THE COUNTRY, MASTERS OF PRODUCTION

Twentyfive years have already elapsed since the promulgation of the historic Law on the Equality of the Sexes. But the emotional scenes I saw that day are still fresh in my memory.

In those days we, village folks of Hungbo-ri, were overwhelmed with infinite joy, looking over the prolific fields where rice grew ripe. It was the first fruit of our farming in the land which we had received gratis.

When evening came, we would get together with the joy of having finished field work and grew hot talking about the great favour of General Kim Il Sung who had brought us such a happy life.

On July 30, 1946, another happy news startling all the nation reached our village, that the historic Law on the Equality of the Sexes was promulgated.

That day, a gathering was held to welcome the enforcement of the law amid enthusiastic cheers and applause of the entire village women.

When the meeting was over, they set up shouts: "Long live General Kim Il Sung, the great Leader!"

General Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero and great Leader, had restored the country for us and given land to us peasants, and that was more than enough to be thankful. Now, he proclaimed the sex equality law, a law of historic significance, for the complete emancipation of our women from feudal yoke, who had been freed from oppression and exploitation by the Japanese imperialists and landlords. Indeed, the delight of us women knew no bounds. We could hardly keep back

tears of gratitude to the General, thinking that we became able to have the equal rights with men and take part in the political, economic and cultural life of the country to our hearts' content.

I said to myself:

... We participate in state affairs. We are the masters of the country! Now I can live a life really worthy of man....

Back at home, I could not sleep all the night. I pondered over how to do my best as chairman of the women's union organization in the village to requite the great favour of the General who enacted the sex equality law for us.

A few days later, the Central Committee of the Women's Union made public the "Declaration of the North Korean Democratic Women's Union on the Law of the Equality of the Sexes" dated August 4, and vigorously roused the entire women to the building of a new country.

We thought that to build a new country we must acquire knowledge, and to acquire knowledge we must study. We strove hard to assimilate the great revolutionary ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and the Party's policies, their embodiment, and started learning how to write and read.

The loud voices of women who were reading books were heard in the village till late at night. We braced ourselves up to eliminate illiteracy, get rid of the survivals of old ideology and old customs of life and to create a new life.

In this course I grew up and became an honourable member of the

(Continued from page 24)

for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy and for the carrying out of the socialist revolution and made a great contribution to strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically.

The works contained in "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works," Vol. I, are a living example of creative application to the revolution and construction in our country and original development in depth of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and have made great contributions to enriching the

treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism. They are run through with the great *Juche* idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius of revolution, and scientifically analyzed and summarized therein are the immortal exploits performed and invaluable experiences gained by our Party and people in revolution and construction under his wise leadership.

The Foreign Languages Publishing House of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue to publish "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works," Vols. II, III and IV in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French and Spanish.

Workers' Party of Korea.

The enactment of the Law on the Equality of the Sexes was really a great event.

In this way the General brought up us women who had been treated beneath human, subjected to feudal oppression and humiliation of every description, to become the dignified masters of the state and the builders of a new country.

The Law on the Equality of the Sexes enacted by the fatherly Leader opened up the road of genuine life for us women who had trod a thorny path suffering from exploitation and enslavement for centuries, and along the road we have grown into masters of the country, reliable builders of socialism and communism and into a great force of the revolution.

March 1948. I can not forget that month for ever.

That month the historic Second Congress of the North Korean Workers' Party was to be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution. I was going to attend it, to my honour.

I was in the seventh heaven of joy and excitement.

Women, all people in and out of my village shared joy with me.

My father-in-law, a man of few words, shed tears of gratitude, saying: "The General enforced the land reform and made us peasants masters of land; he enacted the sex equality law to free women who had undergone contempt and humiliation; this time he has accorded such a great honour to women; indeed, the favour of General Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, is as high as mountain and as deep as ocean."

I lived in abject misery in the past. I, at the tender age, had to do with my father the grind in landlord's fields but what I got was only maltreatment, contempt and non-rights. I was given the derogatory name "Il-bang Nyo" or a "girl born in the back storeroom," being referred to the place where I was born.

Now I was going to attend the glorious Party Congress which would have so great a significance in the development of our Party and our revolution. How could I express my delight!

I only pledged myself to requite the great affection and trust of the fatherly Leader and to remain faithful to him to the end.

I delivered a child a few days before my departure.

The provincial and county functionaries sent people to advise me to stay at home.

For my part, however, I could not give up the idea of going to Pyongyang, because I earnestly desired to have a chance to meet General Kim Il Sung, the benevolent father of our women.

At last I went to Pyongyang to attend the Congress.

While I was attending there, I came to realize all the more clearly what deep attention and concern the fatherly Premier was paying to our women.

Every day I was carried away with a great emotion and excitement. When the Congress was in its last-day session, unexpectedly I was called in by the fatherly Premier.

What a greatest joy did I feel at that time! I still wonder how I conducted myself to go to meet him.

"Comrade Hu Bang Nyo, are you well? I ought to have called on you. I'm sorry," said the Premier, warmly grasping my hand.

That moment, I burst into tears of gratitude.

It had happened on the day when I was put up at the hostel. Someone called me on the telephone late at night.

He asked me if I felt bad. Answering him, I thought that he was kind enough to inquire after a nameless woman like me through telephone late at night. But I hung up before I asked who was speaking.

The following night, he again called me up and urged me time and again to go to hospital. I answered that I was quite well, and only felt gratitude for the kind attention paid by the stranger to me.

It was only when I was received by the fatherly Leader and heard his remarks that I came to know the person who had telephoned me was none other than him.

I could not hold back the swelling emotion and burst into tears, even unmindful of my being before the

General.

That day the General taught me in detail how the women should live, work and learn. Then, he said that it was time for me to come out of the "back storeroom". He earnestly told me that women should take active part in the socio-political life and become ardent revolutionaries.

I gained a great confidence and renewed my resolve, and returned home.

For more than 20 years since then the fatherly Premier has personally paid profound attention to my work and life. Thanks to him, I, once illiterate, graduated from a college where students learned while working, has become chairwoman of the managerial board of a co-operative farm and a deputy of the Supreme People's Assembly, and had even the honour of being a labour heroine.

How could this be an isolated case?

Before the liberation, our women had remained forsaken like old shoes. Today, however, under the wise guidance of the Leader, they reliably work in important positions of the national economy as Chollima riders, workteam leaders, competent managerial functionaries of big enterprises, scientists, artists and as labour heroines, the highest honour for the citizenship of the Republic.

The great happiness our women are enjoying today owes entirely to the warm solicitude and kindred love of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader.

Far back, when Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, worked out a plan for the future of the Korean women, he put forward an original theory on the women movement and laid down a definite orientation and policy for its correct realization.

He said:

...Insult to the rights of women is an insult to the whole human society and mankind. Under the old social system it is utterly impossible that the entire people lead a happy life. To ensure a happy life for the entire people and achieve the social liberation of the women, it is necessary to build a new society and emancipate the women from feudal yoke....

Expressed in these words of the Premier are his warm love for and



Women demonstrating in celebration of the Sex Equality Law

great faith in our women who turn forward one of the wheels of the revolution.

The Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, drawn up personally by the Premier, prescribes as follows:

"...Human equality irrespective of sex, ...be ensured; the social status of women elevated and their personality be respected."

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, for the genuine social emancipation of the women, the Premier enlisted large numbers of women in the ranks of revolutionary struggle and brought them up into fighters, female revolutionaries and Communists.

After he defeated the bandit, Japanese imperialism, and returned home triumphantly the Premier was very busy guiding the work of building a

new country. But he strove all the time for the social emancipation of the women.

He saw to it that the organizing committee for the founding of a women's union was formed in October 1945 to ensure the political freedom and rights for women and the Korean Women's Union was organized on November 18 that year.

In the following year he enacted the Law on the Equality of the Sexes and continually ensured all the substantial conditions for the women to display their talents and ability equally with men in all realms of politics, economy and culture.

Free obstetric service, the paid 77-day maternity leave, 6-hour work day for the women having many children, creches and kindergartens set up everywhere in the country, the universal compulsory nine-year technical educational system and washing-

houses, foodstuff processing factories and rice cooking houses erected for relieving women from the burden of kitchen work—these are part of a long list of things to tell the solicitude and kindred love of the Premier who is paying attention to every aspect of our women's life.

We women offer the best regards and greetings to the fatherly Leader who not only emancipated us from oppression and exploitation of every description but also has shown deep concern and solicitude for releasing us of even our small burden of household chores, so that we may work and learn at ease and become fine revolutionaries.

I pledge myself to become a woman revolutionary single-heartedly loyal to the fatherly Leader and requite his deep solicitude and love.

Han Hu Bang Nyo

Warm Congratulations to the Cuban People on the 18th Anniversary of the July 26 Armed Uprising

The heroic Cuban people significantly observe the 18th anniversary of the glorious July 26 Armed Uprising amid the vigorous struggle for frustrating the incessant aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and further accelerating socialist construction.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend the warmest congratulations and militant greetings to the fraternal Cuban people who are confidently advancing in the forefront of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle under the unfurled banner of revolution.

On July 26, 1953, 18 years ago, the Cuban revolutionary fighters assaulted the Moncada barracks under the personal leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, the national hero of the Cuban people. This was a historic event which developed the Cuban people's struggle for freedom and emancipation onto a new stage and administered heavy blows to U.S. imperialism and the dictatorial regime of Batista, its stooge.

In the wake of the July 26 Uprising, the revolutionaries and patriotic people of Cuba waged a heroic armed struggle against U.S. imperialism and its ball-carrier the dictatorial regime and thus won a great victory of socialist revolution for the first time in Latin America.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, taught as follows:

"The victory of the Cuban revolution is the first victory of socialist revolution won under the very nose of the United States, it is a continuation of the Great October Revolution in Latin America. It is a historic event that extended the socialist camp to the Western Hemisphere and marked a new turning point in the revolutionary movement in Latin America."

After winning victory in the revolu-

tion, the Cuban people, under the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their respected and beloved Leader, have defended their motherland and revolutionary gains with honour and attained brilliant successes in the socialist revolution and construction, bravely repulsing the ceaseless aggressive and provocative manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism.

All these successes are conducive to fortifying the outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere and exert a great revolutionary influence upon the liberation struggle of the oppressed nations in Latin America and the rest of the world, powerfully inspiring them in the struggle.

From the first days of the victory of the Cuban revolution, the U.S. imperialists have resorted and are still resorting to every conceivable vicious intrigue in all domains to strangle the Cuban revolution and check the great revolutionary influence of its victorious advance on the Latin American continent.

The aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, however, ended in shameful failure each time in face of the resolute rebuff of the heroic Cuban people.

The Korean people scathingly denounce the U.S. imperialists for their aggressive and subversive manoeuvres against the Republic of Cuba and express all-out support to and firm militant solidarity with the fraternal Cuban people in their heroic struggle to firmly defend their country and revolutionary gains from enemy's encroachment and successfully build socialism.

U.S. imperialism is the sworn enemy of both the Korean and Cuban peoples.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, occupying the southern half of our country, are resorting to every available means for aggression against the Korean people and running amuck to ignite another war of aggression in Korea.

However, this is nothing but a last kick of the doomed.

Today the Korean people who are rallied steel-like around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, with the singleness of idea and purpose are bringing about a new great revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction and vigorously fighting to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the fatherland, upholding the report delivered by him at the historic Fifth Congress of our Party.

The Korean people will surely drive the U.S. imperialist aggression army out of South Korea and achieve the cause of independent peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean and Cuban peoples are the most intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms who are closely united in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and for socialism and communism.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, stand firm by the Cuban people and march forward along the road of victory, closely taking hand with them in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the building of socialism.

The sacred struggle of the Cuban people will surely culminate in victory. The Korean people sincerely hope the heroic Cuban people who greet the 18th anniversary of the July 26 Armed Uprising will win fresh victory.

Pak Song Gun

Cuban militiamen in regular drillings firmly to defend their socialist gains from the aggression of the U.S. imperialists



INSIDE BACK COVER: Numerous ice-boxes are produced for home use in our country due to the deep solicitude of the Leader for freeing women from kitchen and housework burden

BACK COVER: Bumper yields come to vegetable fields in our country every year as a result of the introduction of the water-sprinkler irrigation system established by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

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